REVELATION REVEALED

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MONTHLY LESSON NUMBER ONE

ON

REVELATION REVEALED

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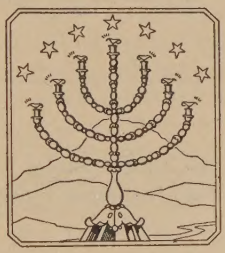

Metropolitan Correspondence Bible College

P. O. Box 333

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WHY STUDY REVELATION

Thousands have desired to know Revelation, studied it quite a bit, but gave up in what they thought was hopeless despair, thinking it a sealed Book, one beyond the reach of any human mind, and that it was intended for the saints of the next world. There are reasons for such discouragements. It requires one hundred and seventy-five KEYS to unlock the mysteries of Revelation, and without them it is needless even to knock at one of her portals. These KEYS are the one hundred and seventy-five SYMBOLS by which the Book was SIGNIFIED unto John (Rev. 1:1). To know Revelation, one must acquaint himself with all of the SYMBOLS by first getting them out, one by one, and then read from Genesis to Revelation to see what GOD HAS SAID THESE SYMBOLS MEAN, and when he knows what they mean he is ready to unlock one hundred and seventy-five golden gates, enter under a rising sun unexplored fields made glorious by empyreal light, climb to the very height of spirit-vision, and looking over the parapets of God's Church-heaven, the City of white gold, the Temple-fair, he views panoramicly the world unfolding her history of at least thirty centuries, during which time the blood-bought saints of the Lamb pass over glassy seas mingled with fire, the Bible stabbed by Papal hands that know no mercy bleeds from a million pores, but finally they emerge from the black floods from the Dragon's mouth, settle themselves in the "camp of the saints" (Rev. 20:9) for a thousand years, where the Lamb is their Light and Living, and with their joy-cups running over with exultant praise they sing that Alleluia chorus which stirs the creatures of three worlds to a thousand AMENS. These are but a few reasons why one should study the Book of Revelation. Revelation is God's History of the Church. It was written before the events, most of them, occurred, and when you realize that it is a correct account of them, you are fully convinced that the Book is inspired, is from God, and faith is strengthened, hope increased, and you become a better soul. Begin the study of it with the faith of a child, praying without ceasing, laboring incessantly to know what God has said about the most vital things of life, about His Church, His people, their enemies that lurk like a billion adders along the way to hinder the ongoings of God's people, and you will soon know a thousand reasons WHY you should study the Book of Revelation.

THE SYMBOLS

You simply can not understand Revelation till you are familiar with all of the SYMBOLS, and we have gotten them out, one by one, listed them by numbers, under each is given the meaning of it, and you should spend two or three days thoroughly studying them before you begin the daily lessons.

No other mortal has ever gotten out these SYMBOLS and worked out their meanings from all over the Bible, for it is a task few Bible students are willing to undertake, and you are getting the advantage for such a small price of this wonderful help on the greatest Book in the Bible. You should memorize these SYMBOLS and their meanings, all of them, and you will find Revelation most easy and interesting.

THE ACTORS

There are eighty-two ACTORS in the REVELATION-DRAMA, and knowing that one can not fully appreciate the merits of the Book without a thorough knowledge of them, we have gotten out a numbered list of them together with each and everything they did, and the student should acquaint himself with all before beginning the daily lessons.

DAILY LESSONS

The daily lessons are arranged differently from other Correspondence Bible Courses. We have both asked and answered the questions, but there are good reasons for so doing. We have considered and explained every THOUGHT-UNIT in the Book of Revelation, the most thorough helps that have ever been put out on any book in the Bible. We first ask the question about the THOUGHT-UNIT in order to call attention to it, and then we answer that question in order to pave the way for explanations or discussions of that subject, of that thought. What we want the student to do is, just so closely follow our every explanation that he will not miss a thought, but will fully understand the whole plot and plan of the entire REVELATION-DRAMA and will be qualified to pass the rigid examination which follows the completion of the Course.

EXAMINATION

When you have finished the Course, we will send you one hundred EXAMINATION questions, which you will write out by memory, and then we will send you our printed answers to those one hundred questions that you may compare ours with yours and be able to figure out your own grade which you will report to us, and if you make a grade of seventy, pay a fee of one dollar, a CERTIFICATE will be mailed to you. In that EXAMINATION you will be required to name by memory all the SYMBOLS and give their meanings. If the student does not want the CERTIFICATE, he will not be required to take the EXAMINATION, but if he will take it and make the necessary grade, he WILL KNOW REVELATION, and that is what he wants.

OUR RELATIONSHIP

We are now related as STUDENT and TEACHER, and we desire this relationship to be so close and lovely that our hearts will beat as one in a thousand ways, but there are other relationships sweeter by far, if possible, than that of student and teacher. We are learning the same great truths about Christ, His Church, His suffering saints, their countless enemies, the Gethsemanes through which all of us must pass to reach eternal life, and these sorrows together with the same knowledge of the world-events naturally make us of kindred spirits, for we eat of the same food, drink at the same fountain, follow the same Christ up and down the boulevards of the same great Bible, and all with eyes on the one goal hope to reach the same home, "The house not made with hands, eternal in the heavens." Yes, of a truth we are of the same family, servants of each other, and may God in heaven ever bless and keep most sacred this ONENESS which we so enjoy. Any way on earth that we may serve you, fail not to command us, for we are yours to serve. This RELATIONSHIP between us is nothing more nor less than CHRISTIAN ONENESS.

YOU AND OTHERS

On our knees we thank God that we have been able to pass on to you this wonderful Bible Course on REVELATION REVEALED by finding just the man so unassuming, caring nothing for worldly honor, but who has so spent his life of a half a century in studying the Bible as perhaps no other has done that he was able to prepare this great Course for METROPOLITAN CORRESPONDENCE BIBLE COLLEGE, and now it is **yours.** Yes, we are fortunate and so are you, but there is a sad side to it, too, for how are we to get it to the MILLIONS who would rather have this information on the Book of Revelation than to have a thousand dollars? We can not do it without your help. You know scores of people, ministers, Bible school teachers, and laymen in general, who would so appreciate it, but never will know about it if you do not tell them, or if you do not give us their names and addresses. You are in debt to them, and you will pay that obligation by telling them about this wonderful thing which has fortunately come to you. Show it to them, let them examine it, and then enroll them for us. DO IT TO-DAY, please.

THE SYMBOLS OF REVELATION

(Below are given the symbols in the Book of Revelation, and under each is given the meaning or meanings, numbered for convenience, and the student should fully acquaint himself with them before beginning the study of the daily lessons, as he will save time and understand perfectly what he studies.)

1. **The Seven Spirits of God** (Rev. 1:4; 3:1; 4:5; 5:6).
   (1) They are the seven Horns of Christ—complete power (Rev. 5:6).
   (2) They are also the seven eyes of Christ—perfect vision (Rev. 5:6).
2. **Blood** (Rev. 1:5; 6:12; 7:14; 8:7, 8; 12:11; 14:20; 16:3, 4, 6; 17:6; 19:2, 13).
   (1) Blood represents sin and death.
3. **The Seven Golden Candlesticks** (Rev. 1:12, 13, 20; 2:1, 5).
   (1) They are the seven Churches (Rev. 1:20).
4. **Christ's Long Suit With Girdle of Gold** (Rev. 1:13).
   (1) It indicates the office of High Priest (Ex. 28:1-43).
5. **Christ's Snow-White Head** (Rev. 1:14).
   (1) It denotes great honor (Lev. 19:32).
6. **Christ's Fiery Eyes** (Rev. 1:14).
   (1) Such eyes indicate war (Rev. 19:11-21).
7. **Christ's Burning Feet** (Rev. 1:15; 2:18).
   (1) They also indicate war and afflictions for the saints.
8. **Christ's Voice As of Many Waters** (Rev. 1:15).
   (1) Capable of being heard by all peoples (Rev. 14:2; 17:15).
9. **The Seven Stars** (Rev. 1:16, 20; 2:1; 3:1).
   (1) They are the angels of the seven Churches (Rev. 1:20).
10. **The Sharp Two-Edged Sword** (Rev. 1:16; 2:12, 16; 19:15, 21).
    (1) It is the Bible, the two edges represent the Old and New Testaments (Heb. 4:12).

11. **Christ's Sun-Like Countenance** (Rev. 1:16; 10:1).
    (1) It denotes Deity (Matt. 17:1-9; I Tim. 6:16).
12. **The Keys of Hell and Death** (Rev. 1:18).
    (1) They denote Christ's power over hell and death (I Cor. 15:51-57).
13. **The Synagogue of Satan** (Rev. 2:9; 3:9).
    (1) It represented the false teaching of the Jews.
14. **Days** (Rev. 2:10; 11:3; 12:6).
    (1) Prophetic days represent years (Eze. 4:5, 6; Num. 14:34).
15. **Jezebel** (Rev. 2:20).
    (1) She is represented by the Old Testament Jezebel.
    (2) She represents Papal Rome (Rev. 13:11-18; 17:1-18).
16. **Jezebel's Children** (Rev. 2:20-23).
    (1) They are unscriptural churches coming from Papal church.
17. **A Bed** (Rev. 2.22).
    (1) The bed of the wicked represents discomfort (Isa. 28:20).
    (2) It also represents a place of wickedness (Isa. 57:3-7).
18. **The Ephesian Church** (Rev. 2:1-7).
    (1) The word "Ephesus" indicates blood.
    (2) It represents the Church going through Her Gethsemane.
    (3) It represents the first epoch of Church History, that in the days of the apostles, and a little after.
19. **The Smyrna Church** (Rev. 2:8-11).
    (1) The word "Smyrna" means myrrh or perfume.
    (2) It represents the sweetness that follows Gethsemane or suffering.
    (3) It also represents the second epoch of Church History which began not long after the death of the apostles.
20. **The Pergamos Church** (Rev. 2:12-17).
    (1) It means Citadel.
    (2) It represents the Papal City coming into existence.
    (3) It also represents the third epoch of Church History.
21. **The Thyatira Church** (Rev. 2:18-29).
    (1) It means "dressed up" or "Perfumed dress."
    (2) It is during this period the Papal-queen is fully made known and later in seen in her queenly robes perfumed (Rev. 2:17; 17:4; 18:13).
    (3) It also represents the fourth epoch of Church History, that ending with the beginning of the "Dark Ages."
22. **The Sardis Church** (Rev. 3:1-6).
    (1) It is the name of a precious stone, a ruby, representing Papal finery (Rev. 17:4).
    (2) It also represents the fifth epoch of Church History, that during the "Dark Ages" when Political and Papal Rome ruled the world.
23. **The Philadelphian Church** (Rev. 3:7-13).
    (1) It means "Brotherly love."
    (2) It represents the sixth epoch of Church History, that immediately following the "Dark Ages," the time of restitution of true Christianity.

24. The Laodicean Church (Rev. 3:14-22).
(1) It indicates lethargy, sleep, worldliness, a good time.
(2) It represents the seventh epoch of Church History, that in which we live.

Note: The first four epochs of Church History averaged a little over one hundred and twenty-five years each, the fifth epoch lasted twelve hundred and sixty years, the sixth epoch about one hundred years, and the seventh will be another long one, lasting up to the Millennium.

25. Pillars in God's Temple (Rev. 3:12).
(1) They represent the dependability of Christians upon which God is building in the growth and spread of His Church.

26. The Temple of God (Rev. 3:12; 11:1, 19; 15:6, 8; 16:1, 17).
(1) It represents the Church.

27. The Throne (Rev. 4:2-7; 5:1, 6, 7, 11, 13; 7:9-11, 15, 17; 16:17; 19:4, 5; 21:5).
(1) It represents honor, power, and glory (Matt. 19:28).

28. Twenty-Four Seats or Thrones (Rev. 4:4; 11:16).
(1) These are minor thrones (Matt. 19:28).
(2) They represent minor honor, power, and glory.

29. White Raiment (Rev. 3:4, 5, 18; 4:4; 6:11; 7:13, 14; 15:6; 19:8, 14).
(1) It represents the righteousness of saints (Rev. 19:8).

30. The Key of David (Rev. 3:7).
(1) It denotes authority or it is the emblem of office, for Christ sits upon David's throne (Luke 1:32).

31. Gold Tried in the Fire (Rev. 3:18).
(1) It represents the "True riches," as Jesus expressed it (Luke 16:11).

32. Eyesalve (Rev. 3:18).
(1) It represents righteousness, the only thing that gives true vision.

33. Heaven (Rev. 4:1, 2; 5:3, 13; 6:13, 14; 8:1, 10, 13; 9:1; 10:1, 5, 6, 8; 11:6, 12, 13, 15, 19; 12:1, 3, 4, 7, 8, 10, 12; 13:6; 14:2, 6, 7, 13, 17; 15:1, 5; 16:11, 17; 18:1, 4, 5, 20; 19:1, 11, 14; 20:1; 21:2, 3, 10).
(1) It represents the Church in all the references given.

34. The Stone-King (Rev. 4:3).
(1) This is God on the throne (Rev. 4:9-11; 7:10).

35. The Church-Rainbow (Rev. 4:3; 10:1).
(1) It represents hope and God's covenant with the Church (Gen. 9:9-17).

36. Crowns of God (Rev. 4:4; 4:10; 6:2; 14:14).
(1) God blesses with golden crowns to prevent evil (Psa. 21:3).
(2) Crowns represent goodness (Psa. 65:11).
(3) Crowns represent kindness (Psa. 103:4).
(4) Crowns represent riches (Prov. 14:24).
(5) Crowns represent glory (Prov. 16:31; Isa. 28:5).
(6) Crowns represent righteousness (II Tim. 4:8).
(7) Crowns represent life (Rev. 2:10).

37. **Lightnings** (Rev. 4:5; 8:5; 11:19; 16:18).
    (1) They represent gospel-light flashing out from the Church in the Word preached.
38. **Thunderings** (Rev. 4:5; 8:5; 11:19; 16:18).
    (1) This is the gospel thundered forth by men like the "sons of thunder" (Isa. 58:1; Mark 3:17).
39. **Voices** (Rev. 4:5; 8:5; 9:13; 10:88; 11:12, 15, 19; 14:2, 13; 16:17, 18).
    (1) They denote great activity of men and angels.
40. **The Sea of Glass** (Rev. 4:6; 15:2).
    (1) It is the Bible (II Cor. 3:18).
41. **The Four Beasts** (Rev. 4:6-9; 5:8, 11, 14; 6:1, 3, 5-7; 7:11).
    (1) The Lion represents all Christians in Asia and her adjacent territory.
    (2) The Calf represents all Christians in Africa and her adjacent territory.
    (3) The Beast with a face like a man represents all Christians in Europe and her adjacent territory.
    (4) The Flying Eagle represents all Christians in America and her adjacent territory.
42. **Eyes in the Beasts** (Rev. 4:6, 8; Eze. 1:18; 10:12 Zech. 3:9; 4:10).
    (1) They represent the presence of God, great vision, and much power.
43. **The Human Face on the Beast** (Rev. 4:7).
    (1) It denotes human intelligence or educated Europe.
44. **The Lion of the Tribe of Judah** (Rev. 5:5).
    (1) This is Jesus Christ (Rev. 5:8-10).
45. **The Lamb** (Rev. 5:6, 12, 13; 6:1; 7:10; 14:4, 10; 17:14).
    (1) This is Christ (Rev. 13:8).
46. **Wings** (Rev. 4:8; Isa. 6:1-3).
    (1) They denote great rapidity of flight.
    (2) They denote the presence of Deity and His protection (Psa. 36:7).
    (3) They denote healing or health (Mal. 4:2).
47. **Odors** (Rev. 5:8).
    (1) They are the prayers of saints.
48. **A White Horse** (Rev. 6:2; 19:11).
    (1) He represents Christianity and righteousness.
49. **The Bow** (Rev. 6:2).
    (1) It denotes here victorious war.
    (2) It also represents the Bible with which Christ wars (Rev. 19:21).
50. **A Red Horse** (Rev. 6:4).
    (1) This represents war and blood by Papal Europe.
51. **A Black Horse** (Rev. 6:5).
    (1) He represents the sin and darkness resulting from the conflict between Asiatic Christianity and Papal Europe.
52. **Balances** (Rev. 6:5).
    (1) They denote Papal control, none allowed to buy or sell without the "Mark of the Beast" (Rev. 13:16-18).
    (2) They are used to determine good and evil (Job 31:6; Psa. 62:9).

(3) They also denote Catholics sitting in judgment over saints and selecting special ones for martyrdom.

53. Wheat (Rev. 6:6).
(1) Wheat represents good people (Matt. 13:24-30).
(2) It represents very high class people.

54. Barley (Rev. 6:6).
(1) Barley represents good people of a lower type than those represented by the wheat.

55. Oil (Rev. 6:6).
(1) Oil denotes gladness or joy (Psa. 45:7; Heb. 1:9; Isa. 61:3).

56. Wine (Rev. 6:6).
(1) It represents gladness (Psa. 104:15).
(2) It was a part of the morning and evening offering under the old law, and represents sacrifice, hospitality, and festivity (Ex. 29:38-40; Jno. 2:3-10).

57. Death As a Means (Rev. 6:8).
(1) It is the worst of suffering, a living death.

58. A Pale Horse (Rev. 6:8).
(1) He denotes havoc and death.

59. The Beasts of the Earth (Rev. 6:8).
(1) This is the only time these beasts are mentioned.
(2) They represent small political powers not represented by other beasts.

60. The Golden Altar (Rev. 6:9; 8:3, 5; 9:13; 11:1; 14:18; 16:7).
(1) Altar means "The Lord is God" (Josh. 22:34).
(2) The altar is a place to pray and worship (Isa. 36:7; Rev.8:3).
(3) The altar is a place to sacrifice (Matt. 5:23, 24).
(4) The altar is a place to eat Spiritual food (Heb. 13:10).

61. The Sun (Rev. 6:12; 8:12; 9:2; 10:1; 12:1; 16:8; 19:17).
(1) The sun represents the New Testament (Isa. 30:26).
(2) It represents gospel light (Rev. 12:1).
(3) It also represents sun-nations, those with the sun as an emblem (Rev. 8:12; 16:8).
(4) It represents righteousness (Mal. 4:2).

62. The Moon (Rev. 6:12; 8:12; 12:1).
(1) It represents the Old Testament (Isa. 30:26: Rev. 12:1).
(2) It also represents Moon-nations, those with the moon as an emblem (Rev. 8:12; 16:8).

63. The Earth (Rev. 6:12; 12:9, 12, 13, 16).
(1) It represents beggarly things (Gal. 4:9; Jas. 3:15).

64. Stars (Rev. 6:13; 8:12; 9:1; 12:1, 4).
(1) They represent good people (Dan. 12:3).
(2) They also represent Star-nations, those with stars as emblems (Rev. 8:12).

65. Mountains (Rev. 6:14; 16:20).
(1) They mean "foundations" (Isa. 2:2).
(2) They represent churches, the genuine and the counterfeits (Isa. 2:2; Rev. 6:14).
(3) They represent kingdoms (Jer. 51:24, 25).

66. Islands (Rev. 6:14; 16:20).
(1) Places where the wicked go for safety (Isa. 20:6).
(a) They pass away, leaving no protection for the wicked.

67. The Four Corners of the Earth (Rev. 7:1).

(1) Corners of buildings are made by the interlocking of timbers.

(2) Christ is the Head or leading Stone in the Church "Corner" (Psa. 118:22; Eph. 2:20), showing His connections with stones of less importance, (I Peter 2:4, 5). They interlock and make the corner.

(3) The world-corners are made by the interlocking, the alliances, of nations and in the World-War there were "four corners," four great alliances, England and her allies, Germany and her allies, France and her allies, and the United States with her allies.

68. The Four Winds (Rev. 7:1).

(1) These are the four allied powers of the "four corners."

69. Palms (Rev. 7:9).

(1) They represent rejoicing (Lev. 23:40; Jno. 12:13).

(2) They also represent uprighteousness (Jer. 10:5).

70. Seven Trumpets (Rev. 8:2, 6).

(1) They represent a call to war (Num. 10:9).

71. The Golden Censer (Rev. 8:3, 5) .

(1) It contains the prayers of saints (Rev. 5:8), and as prayers are from the soul, the censers represent righteous souls.

(2) Fiery zeal came out of such souls or lives that filled the world with thunderings, lightnings, voices, and an earthquake, shaking up of beggarly things.

72. Earthquake (Rev. 8:5; 11:13; 16:18).

(1) It denotes earthly and beggarly things losing ground, being shaken to pieces (Gal. 4:9; Jas. 3:15).

73. Hail (Rev. 8:7; 11:19; 16:21).

(1) Each hail stone is the size of a talent, weighing from sixty-three to ninety-three pounds each (Rev. 16:21).

(2) They are bombs dropped from flying machines, as we will see later,

74. Fire (Rev. 8:5, 7, 8, 10; 11:5; 13:13; 16:8, 9; 19:20; 20:10, 14, 15).

(1) Rev. 8:5, 7; 13:13; 16:8, 9 refer to literal fire used in war.

(2) Rev. 8:8, 10 refer to war-time malice.

(3) Rev. 11:5; 19:20; 20:10, 14, 15 refer to the final punishment of the wicked.

75. Burning Mountain (Rev. 8:8).

(1) The mountain represents a kingdom, a world-power, and its burning represents great wrath (Jer. 51:24, 25).

(2) It also means a great kingdom, a world-power, being destroyed (Jer. 51:24, 25).

76. Burning Star (Rev. 8:10, 11).

(1) Shining stars represent saints (Dan. 12:3).

(2) Burning stars represent the wicked, strong leaders, who are destructively angry.

(3) These wicked people produce wormwood or bitterness (Deut. 29:18; Amos 5:7; Heb. 12:15).

77. Rivers (Rev. 8:10, 11; 11:6; 12:16; 16:4, 5; 17:1, 15).

(1) Rivers or waters represent peoples, multitudes, nations, and tongues (Rev. 17:15).

(2) The smaller nations which made up the great kingdom of Babylon were called waters (Jer. 51:13).

78. Fountains of Water (Rev. 8:10, 11; 11:6;16:4, 5).

(1) They refer to national sources, causes, to the things that produce nations.

(2) God's wrath poured upon the "Fountain of waters" indicate new nations being born, but cursed from the day of their incipency.

79. Wormwood (Rev. 8:11).

(1) Wormwood made the waters bitter and represents sorrow and suffering, as many died (Rev. 8:11).

80. Bottomless Pit (Rev. 9:1, 2, 11; 11:7; 17:8; 20:1, 3).

(1) By comparing Rev. 9:1, 2 and 16:10, 11, we find that the Bottomless Pit and the Seat of the Beast are one and the same.

(2) It is the home of the Devil (Rev. 9:11; 20:1, 2).

(3) It is also the home of the Papal beast (Rev. 11:7).

(4) It is also the home of Political Rome, another beast (Rev. 17:8).

(a) It is the home of the whole devil-family (Rev. 16:13-21; 19:20; 20:10).

(5) It represents all sin and the endless way down.

81. Smoke (Rev. 9:2, 3; 14:11; 16:10; 18:9, 18; 19:3).

(1) It represents ignorance, superstition, and sin-blackness from the Bottomless Pit.

(2) It also represents punishment.

82. Locusts (Rev. 9:3-11, 17-19).

(1) These are flying machines used in war.

83. Crowns, Not Gold, But Like Gold (Rev. 9:7).

(1) They are crowns made of fire (Rev. 9:17, 18).

84. Human Faces on the Locusts (Rev. 9:7).

(1) The human faces show the locusts were made and controlled by man, though the Devil was back of it (Rev. 9:11).

85. The Hair of Women (Rev. 9:8).

(1) Women will drive some of the locusts, these flying machines.

86. Lion-Like Teeth (Rev. 9:8).

(1) They represent great destruction (Rev. 9:17, 18).

87. Tail-Stings (Rev. 9:10).

(1) They represent fire discharged from the rear-end of flying machines (Rev. 9:17-19).

88. The Golden Reed (Rev. 11:1; 21:15).

(1) This is the Bible, as all of our measurements are taken by the Bible standard, by which we are judged (Rom. 2:16; Rev. 20:11, 12).

89. The Holy City or the City of White Gold (Rev. 11:2; 21:1-27).

(1) This is the triumphant Church without spot or wrinkle (Eph. 5:27).

90. Forty-Two Months (Rev. 11:2; 13:5).

(1) Forty-two months, thirty days to the month, make twelve hundred and sixty days, and compare with Rev. 11:3; 12:6).

(2) They represent the twelve hundred and sixty years of the "Dark Ages," each day in prophecy being a year (Num. 14:34; Eze. 4:5, 6).

91. The Two Witnesses (Rev. 11:3).
(1) They are the Old and New Testaments, the whole Bible, that will witness for or against us in the judgment (Rom. 2:16; Rev. 20:11, 12).

92. The Two Olive Trees (Rev. 11:4).
(1) These are again the Old and New Testaments which are prophetically called "The anointed Ones that stand by the Lord of the whole earth" (Zech. 4:11-14).
(2) By these "Bible Trees" we bear all of our fruit for God.

93. The Two Candlesticks (Rev. 11:4).
(1) These also are Old and New Testaments through which Christ as the "Light of the world" is shining, and by obedience to which we shine (Phil. 2:15, 16; II Cor. 3:18).

94. Sodom and Egypt (Rev. 11:8).
(1) This is the Church-Jerusalem apostatized.

95. The Two Prophets (Rev. 11:10).
(1) These are the old and New Testaments tormenting sinners by forbidding wickedness.

96. The Woman in the Sun (Rev. 12:1).
(1) This is the Church clad in gospel-light.

97. Crown of Twelve Stars (Rev. 12:1).
(1) They represent the twelve apostles, good people being stars (Dan. 12:3).

98. The Woman Bearing a Child (Rev. 12:2, 5).
(1) This is the great Church-Woman bringing forth Christ Spiritually in the gospel preached.

99. Seven Heads (Rev. 12:3; 13:1; 17:3, 7, 9-11).
(1) The seven heads are seven mountains (Rev. 17:9).
(2) They are also seven kings (Rev. 17:10).

100. The Ten Horns (Rev. 12:3; 13:1; 17:3, 7, 12-14, 16).
(1) They are ten kings (Rev. 17:12, 16).

101. Seven Crowns (Rev. 12:3).
(1) They represent the complete power, honor, and glory of the Devil.

102. The Red Dragon (Rev. 12:3, 4, 7, 9, 13, 17; 13:2, 4; 20:2).
(1) This is the Devil and Satan red in the blood of his slain.

103. The Rod of Iron (Rev. 2:27; 12:5).
(1) This is the Bible again by which Christ will rule the world.

104. The Wilderness (Rev. 12:6, 14).
(1) Wilderness means barrenness (Deut. 32:10).

105. That Old Serpent (Rev. 12:9, 15; 20:2).
(1) This is also the Devil and Satan.

106. The Sea (Rev. 12:12; 13:1; 20:13; 21:1).
(1) As waters are peoples, smaller nations (Jer. 51:13; Rev. 17:15), the Sea would represent great nations, wicked peoples.
(2) It also represents the literal seas of water, as in Rev. 8:8, 9; 16:3).

107. Eagle-Wings (Rev. 12:14).
(1) They represent strength, a rising up, sure flight to safety (Isa. 40:31).

108. Time, Times, and a Half Time (Rev. 12:14).
(1) A "time" is one year, "times" two years, and a "half time" is the half of a year, Jewish year of three hundred and sixty days.
(2) Therefore, the "Time, times, and a half time" represent twelve hundred and sixty days (years), and correspond with Rev. 11:3; 12:6).

109. Flood of Water From Dragon's Mouth (Rev. 12:15, 16).
(1) As waters represent wicked peoples (Rev. 17:15), the waters from the mouth of the Dragon are the most wicked sent out to drown the Church.

110. The Beast From the Sea (Rev. 13:11, 12, 14, 15; 17:3, 7, 9-14, 16, 17; 19:19, 20; 20:10).
(1) This is Political Rome dominating the whole earth.

111. Ten Crowns (Rev. 13:1).
(1) They represent ten kingdoms with tenfold honor, power, and glory from a worldly standpoint.

112. The Leopard Body of the Beast (Rev. 13:2).
(1) The Leopard spots are names of blasphemy (Rev. 17:3).
(2) The Leopard also represents destructiveness (Jer. 5:6).
(3) The Leopard spots represent sin in general (Jer. 13:23).

113. The Feet of a Bear (Rev. 13:2).
(1) They represent sin, darkness, and war (II Sam. 17:8; Hosea 13:8).

114. The Lion's Mouth (Rev. 13:2).
(1) It represents "threatenings and slaughter" as was perpetrated by wicked Saul (Acts 9:1).

115. Tabernacle (Rev. 13:6; 15:5).
(1) This is the Church.

116. The Beast Out of the Earth (Rev. 11:7; 13:11-18; 14:9-11; 15:2; 16:2, 10; 17:1-18; 18:1-24; 19:2, 3, 20; 20:4, 10).
(1) This is Papal Rome (Rev. 17:1-18).

117. The Two Horns (Rev. 13:11).
(1) They represent the alliance of two great powers, Papal and Political Rome, both kingly.

118. The Dragon's Voice (Rev. 13:11).
(1) Producing fear in the way Saul did by "breathing out threatenings and slaughter" (Acts 9:1).

119. The Image of the Beast (Rev. 13:14, 15; 14:9, 11; 16:2; 19:20).
(1) An image is an idol, hence idolatry.
(2) Papal Rome filled her churches with images of saints.
(3) She also deified Political Rome, made an idol of her to court favor.

120. The Mark of the Beast (Rev. 13:16-18; 14:9, 11; 16:2; 19:20).
(1) The "Mark of the Beast" is his name—Catholic Church (Rev. 13:17;14:11).

121. Mount Sion (Rev. 14:1).
(1) This is the Church (Heb. 12:22-24).

122. The Great City of Babylon (Rev. 14:8; 16:19; 18:2, 16, 18; 17:5, 18; 18:2, 10, 16, 18, 19, 21).

(1) This is Papal Rome.

123. The White Cloud (Rev. 14:14, 16).

(1) Bright clouds indicate goodness, righteousness, peace, and hover over the good (Matt. 17:5).

(2) The bright cloud here indicates the passing of the war-clouds, the early coming of a better day.

124. Christ's Sharp Sickle (Rev. 14:14-16).

(1) This is the Sickle of Truth with which Christ reaps and segregates His people, for they will not live with the wicked during the Millennium (Rev. 20:9).

(2) During the seven epochs of the World-War this segregation will take place preparatory for the Millennium.

125. Satan's Sharp Sickle (Rev. 14:17-20).

(1) This is the Sickle of Error used by the Devil in segregating the wicked, as they must live by themselves during the Millennium (Rev. 20:1-9).

(2) This segregating, this reaping, takes place during the seven epochs of the World-War preparatory to the Millennium.

126. The Vine of the Earth (Rev. 14:18-20).

(1) This bad Vine represents the Devil, as the good Vine is Christ (Jno. 15:1).

127. Clusters of Grapes (Rev. 14:18-20).

(1) These "clusters of grapes" are wicked people, the fruit of the Satanic "Vine of the Earth" (Rev. 14:20).

128. The Winepress of God's Wrath (Rev. 14:19, 20; 19:15).

(1) The "Winepress" represents the battle fields during the seven epochs of the World-War where the wicked are punished, where they lose their blood and lives, many of them.

129. Breasts Girded With Golden Girdles (Rev. 15:6).

(1) Girdles represent whole clothes or righteousness (Isa. 3:24).

(2) Their "breasts" being girded with golden girdles show their hearts were right, though tried like gold in the fire.

130. Noisome and Grievous Sores (Rev. 16:2, 11).

(1) Boils and blains, sores, represent great wickedness and the punishment of the wicked (Ex. 9:9, 10).

131. The Prayer-Filled Vials of Gold (Rev. 5:8).

(1) The beasts and elders here represent all Christians, and as each had a golden vial filled with prayers, it is evident that the golden vials are soul-recepticals filled with and sending forth the sweet savors of perpetual prayer, and praise to God.

132. The Seven Wrath-Filled Vials of Gold (Rev. 15:7; 16:1-4, 8, 10, 12, 17,; 17:1; 21:9).

(1) These seven angels have tolerated wickedness to the limit, and their golden hearts are filled with wrath which they pour out in great punishment upon the wicked.

133. Frog-Like Spirits (Rev. 16:13, 14).

(1) They are the spirits of devils working miracles and will start the Armageddon war (Rev. 16:13-16).

134. The Great Harlot (Rev. 17:1-18).
(1) This is another representation of Papal Rome.

135. The Purple Dress of the Harlot (Rev. 17:4).
(1) Purple denotes royalty. She claims to be a queen (Rev. 18:7).

136. The Scarlet Dress of the Harlot (Rev. 17:4).
(1) It indicates blood and war.

137. Gold (Rev. 17:4).
(1) It is the riches of the Papal church.

138. Precious Stones (Rev. 17:4).
(1) These are counterfeit stones, as they are to pass away (Rev. 18:12-17), and represent greatness and riches not genuine.

139. Pearls (Rev. 17:4).
(1) They are also counterfeit (Rev. 18:12-17), but represent Papal finery.
(2) There are genuine pearls that represent genuine finery in God's triumphant Church.

140. The Golden Cup (Rev. 17:4; 18:6).
(1) It stands for deception according to Papal uses.
(2) According to God, it represents the great sufferings of Papal Rome (Rev. 18:6).

141. A Stone Like a Millstone (Rev. 18:21).
(1) God's Church-kingdom is represented by a stone (Dan. 2:34, 35, 44, 45).
(2) This stone in Revelation represents the counterfeit kingdom of Babylon, Papal Rome (Rev. 18:21).

142. The Marriage Supper of the Lamb (Rev. 19:7-9).
(1) This is the joyful union of Christ and His people When He comes again.

143. Many Crowns on Christ's Head (Rev. 19:12).
(1) They indicate the glory, honor, and victory of Christ in conquering many kings.

144. The Vesture Dipped in Blood (Rev. 19:13).
(1) It stands for the crucifixion of Christ, saying, He came by the way of the cross, and by the sign of the cross He conquers.

145. The angel in the Sun (Rev. 19:17).
(1) This is Christ in the Church.

146. The Supper of the Great God (Rev. 19:17-21).
(1) Feeding the fowls here with the flesh of sinners represents the complete victory of Christ over all enemies, as prophesied (I Cor. 15:24-26).

147. The Lake of Fire and Brimstone (Rev. 19:20; 20:10, 14, 15; 21:8).
(1) It represents all the sorrows and punishments of the wicked.

148 The Key of the Bottomless Pit (Rev. 9:1; 20:1).
(1) It is the emblem of office and denotes authority.

149. A Great Chain (Rev. 20:1).
(1) It represents the Gospel by which the Devil is to be bound.

150. A New Heaven (Rev. 21:1).
(1) This is the triumphant Church.

151. A New Earth (Rev. 21:1).
(1) This is that part of the earth occupied by the triumphant Church. during the Millennium with all curses removed, as prophesied (Isa. 55:13; 65:20-25).

152. The First Heaven (Rev. 21:1).
(1) This is the Church before Her triumph.

153. The First Earth (Rev. 21:1).
(1) This is the earth before the curse inflicted in Adam's day is removed.

154. "The Fountain of the Water of Life" (Rev. 21:6).
(1) Christ is the Fountain from which flows the Living Water (Jno. 14:6).

155. The Lamb's Wife (Rev. 21:9).
(1) She is the Church (Eph. 5:22-33).

156. A Wall Great and High or The Jasper Wall" (Rev. 21:12, 14, 17, 18).
(1) A wall means protection (Jer. 15:20; Hosea 2:6).

157. The Twelve Foundations of the Jasper Wall (Rev. 21:14, 19, 20).
dations.
(1) The names of the twelve apostles were in the twelve foun-
(2) The twelve foundations are the teachings of the twelve apostles.

158. The Twelve Pearly Gates (Rev. 21:12, 21).
(1) The gates here represent the full strength of the City, the Church.
(2) All the strength of hell is represented in her gates, and when they fail, all is lost (Matt. 16:18).

159. The Street of White Gold (Rev. 21:21).
(1) The street is the thoroughfare of activity, the gold is the genuineness of things, and the whiteness of the gold represents righteousness, for nothing wicked can enter the City (Rev. 21:27).

160. Jasper (Rev. 21:19).
(1) It was the last precious stone in the breastplate of the high priest (Ex. 28:20), the first in the foundation of the triumphant Church, is of various colors, receives high polish, and is transparent.
(2) It represents light and nothing hidden.
(3) It also represents God (Rev. 4:3).

161. Sapphire (Rev. 21:19).
(1) It represents God's footstool (Ex. 24:10).
(2) It also represents God's throne (Eze. 1:26).
(3) Its being a deep blue, it also represents faith, or faithfulness.

162. Chalcedony (Rev. 21:19).
(1) It is semi-transparent and of mingled colors, a precious stone.

163. Emerald (Rev. 21:19).
(1) It is a precious stone of a deep green color, representing **Life.**
(2) It represents light.
(3) It also represents the Church-rainbow, the Covenant on which we build hope (Rev. 4:3).

164. Sardonyx (Rev. 21:20).
(1) It was rosy-red, made up of bands or layers, denoting Spiritual health, happiness, and the blood of Calvary.

165. Sardius (Rev. 21:20).
(1) It is a blood-red precious stone, much like a ruby, and represents the blood of Christ.
(2) It also represents God (Rev. 4:3).

166. Chrysolyte (Rev. 21:20).
(1) It is called "The Golden stone," representing pure lives like gold tried in the fire.
(2) Its being yellow, it also represents God's jealousy.

167. Beryl (Rev. 21:20).
(1) This is the yellow stone, like gold, denoting God's jealousy and our pure lives tried in the fire.

168. Topaz (Rev. 21:20).
(1) This is also a yellow stone, like gold, denoting God's jealousy and our pure lives tried in the fire.

169. Chrysoprasus (Rev. 21:20).
(1) This is another green stone, representing life.

170. Jacinth (Rev. 21:20).
(1) This stone is purple, denoting royalty.

171. Amethyst (Rev. 21:20).
(1) This stone is between the blue and purple, denoting the Royalty Divinely bestowed for our faithfulness.
(2) The word "Amethyst" means "Preventing intoxication." We have to be God-like to be a sober people.

Note: All of these stones taken together represent "Our being taught of the Lord, our peace in Him, our established righteousness, and our freedom from fear and oppression" (Isa. 54:11-14).

172. Three Gates on Either Side of the City (Rev. 21:13).
(1) They suggest the Father, Son, and Holy Spirit making contributions to every soul entering the City.

173. The River of Life (Rev. 22:1, 2).
(1) It is the Salvation-Stream, or the Waters of Eternal Living coming from the great Fountain, Christ.

174. The Three of Life (Rev. 22:2, 14).
(1) This is Christ with all the fruition of Christianity.

175. The Leaves of the Tree of Life (Rev. 22:2).
(1) They represent our being healed from sin-maladies, our being Spiritually healthy.

THE ACTORS OF REVELATION-DRAMA

(Below are listed the ACTORS in the REVELATION-DRAMA and the parts each one played in the various acts. Acquaint yourself with them and the study of the Book of Revelation will be much more interesting).

1. God:

(1) God gave the Revelation to Christ (Rev. 1:1).
(2) We are God's kings and priests (Rev. 1:6).
(3) John was on Patmos for the Word of God (Rev. 1:9).
(4) Christ received authority from His Father (Rev. 2:27).
(5) There are Seven Spirits of God (Rev. 3:1).
(6) The works of the Ephesian Christians were not perfect before God (Rev. 3:2).
(7) Christ will confess Christians before His Father (Rev. 3:5).
(8) Christians are pillars in God's Temple, wear His name, and the name of the City from God (Rev. 3:12).
(9) God sits on the Church-throne (Rev. 4:2).
(10) God is the Stone-King (Rev. 4:3).
(11) The Lamps are the Seven Spirits of God (Rev. 4:5).
(12) God is praised by the four Continental Beasts (Rev. 4:8).
(13) God lives forever and ever (Rev. 4:9).
(14) God is worshipped by the twenty-four elders (Rev. 4:10).
(15) God is proclaimed worthy of glory, honor, and power (Rev. 4:11).
(16) God had the Book of the Seven Seals (Rev. 5:1).
(17) The Seven Horns and the Seven Eyes are the Seven Spirits of God (Rev. 5:6).
(18) Christ took the Book of the Seven Seals from God (Rev. 5:7).
(19) We are redeemed to God by Christ (Rev. 5:9).
(20) Again, we are God's kings and priests (Rev. 5:10).
(21) Three worlds praise God (Rev. 5:13).
(22) The elders worshipped God (Rev. 5:14).
(23) Many were martyred for the Word of God (Rev. 6:9).
(24) The martyrs asked God to avenge their blood (Rev. 6:10).
(25) An angel had the Seal of the living God (Rev. 7:2).
(26) God's servants were sealed (Rev. 7:3).
(27) Salvation is ascribed to God (Rev. 7:10).
(28) Angels on their faces worshipped God (Rev. 7:11).
(29) Angels ascribed honor, power, and might unto God (Rev. 7:12).
(30) Saints are before God in daily service (Rev. 7:15).
(31) God wipes away tears (Rev. 7:17).
(32) Seven angels stood before God (Rev. 8:2).
(33) The smoke of incense and prayer went up to God (Rev. 8:4).
(34) The locusts are to hurt those without God's Seal (Rev. 9:4).
(35) There is a Golden Altar before God (Rev. 9:13).
(36) The two Witnesses called the "Two Olive Trees" and the "Two Candlesticks" stand before God (Rev. 11:4).
(37) God sent life into the Two Witnesses (Rev. 11:11).
(38) The affrighted gave glory to God (Rev. 11:13).
(39) The kingdoms of the world will become the kingdom of the Lord and of Christ (Rev. 11:15).

(40) The twenty-four elders on their faces worshipped God (Rev. 11:16).
(41) The Temple of God was opened (Rev. 11:19).
(42) The Christ-Child was caught up to God (Rev. 12:5).
(43) God had prepared a place in the wilderness for the Church-Woman (Rev. 12:6).
(44) The strength and kingdom of God came at the defeat of the Dragon (Rev. 12:10).
(45) The Devil wars with those keeping God's commands (Rev. 12:17).
(46) The Beast, Political Rome, blasphemed God (Rev. 13:6).
(47) The Father's name was on the hundred and forty-four thousand (Rev. 14:1).
(48) The hundred and forty-four thousand were first fruits to God (Rev. 14:4).
(49) The Preacher-Angel asked that all glory and worship be to God (Rev. 14:7).
(50) The wicked will drink the wrath of God (Rev. 14:10).
(51) Saints obey God (Rev. 14:12).
(52) The last plagues are filled with God's wrath (Rev. 15:1).
(53) The victorious had the harps of God (Rev. 15:2).
(54) Moses was God's servant (Rev. 15:3).
(55) God's works are great (Rev. 15:3).
(56) All should fear the Lord (Rev. 15:4).
(57) The Seven Vials were filled with God's wrath (Rev. 15:7).
(58) God's glory filled the Temple (Rev. 15:8).
(59) There were vials of God's wrath (Rev. 16:1).
(60) God is a righteous Judge (Rev. 16:5).
(61) God's judgments are just (Rev. 16:7).
(62) God's name was blasphemed (Rev. 16:9).
(63) God wah blasphemed (Rev. 16:11).
(64) The Armageddon-War is "THE GREAT DAY OF THE ALMIGHTY" (Rev. 16:14).
(65) Great Babylon came into God's remembrance (Rev. 16:19).
(66) God was blasphemed because of the hail (Rev. 16:21).
(67) God uses kings to fulfil His will (Rev. 17:17).
(68) God remembered Babylon's sins (Rev. 18:5).
(69) God is a strong Judge (Rev. 18:8).
(70) God avenged His Church (Rev. 18:20).
(71) God is praised (Rev. 19:1).
(72) God judged the harlot and avenged His saints (Rev. 19:2).
(73) The elders and four beasts fell down and worshipped God (Rev. 19:4).
(74) A Voice commanded the praising of God (Rev. 19:5).
(75) A multitude praised God (Rev. 19:6).
(76) God's sayings are true (Rev. 19:9).
(77) The angel told John to worship God (Rev. 19:10).
(78) Christ is called the Word of God (Rev. 19:13).
(79) There was a "Winepress of God's Wrath" (Rev. 19:15).
(80) God gave the fowls a supper (Rev. 19:17).
(81) Souls were killed for the Word of God (Rev. 20:4).
(82) Those of the first resurrection are God's priests (Rev. 20:6).

(83) All the dead stood before God (Rev. 20:12).
(84) God's Tabernacle is with men (Rev. 21:3).
(85) God will wipe away all tears (Rev. 21:4).
(86) God makes all things new (Rev. 21:5).
(87) He is the God of them that overcome (Rev. 21:7).
(88) The Holy City is from God (Rev. 21:10).
(89) God and Christ are the Temple in the City (Rev. 21:22).
(90) God and Christ light the City (Rev. 21:23).
(91) The River of Life is from God's throne (Rev. 22:1).
(92) God's throne is in the City (Rev. 22:3).
(93) God lights the City (Rev. 22:5).
(94) God sent His angel to show what would be done shortly (Rev. 22:6).
(95) God adds the plagues of the Book to those who add to it (Rev. 22:18).
(96) God takes all good from those who take from this Book (Rev. 22:19).

2. Christ:

(1) This is THE REVELATION OF JESUS CHRIST (Rev. 1:1).
(2) Grace and peace are from Christ (Rev. 1:4).
(3) Christ is, was, and is to come (Rev. 1:4).
(4) Christ is the faithful Witness (Rev. 1:5).
(5) Christ is the Firstbegotten of the dead (Rev. 1:5).
(6) Christ is the Prince of the kings of the earth (Rev. 1:5).
(7) Christ loved and washed us in His own blood (Rev. 1:5).
(8) Christ made us kings and priests to God (Rev. 1:6).
(9) Glory and dominion are Christ's for ever and ever (Rev. 1:6).
(10) All will see Christ when He comes again (Rev. 1:7).
(11) Christ is Alpha and Omega, the Beginning and the End (Rev. 1:8).
(12) Christ is, was, and is to come, the Almighty (Rev. 1:8).
(13) John was one with us in the kingdom and patience of Christ (Rev. 1:9).
(14) John was exiled because he testified of Christ (Rev. 1:9).
(15) Christ revealed Himself to John (Rev. 1:11-16).
(16) Christ was first merciful to John, and then commissioned him (Rev. 1:17-20).
(17) Christ sent a message to the Ephesian Church (Rev. 2:1-7).
(18) Christ sent a message to the Smyrna Church (Rev. 2:8-11).
(19) Christ sent a message to the Pergamos Church (Rev. 2:12-17).
(20) Christ sent a message to the Thyatira Church (Rev. 2:18-29).
(21) Christ sent a message to the Sardis Church (Rev. 3:1-6).
(22) Christ sent a message to the Philadelphia Church (Rev. 3:7-13).
(23) Christ sent a message to the Laodicean Church (Rev. 3:14-22).
(24) Christ was to open the Book of the Seven Seals (Rev. 5:5).
(25) Christ as a slain Lamb had seven Horns and seven Eyes, the Seven Spirits of God (Rev. 5:6).
(26) Christ took the Book from Him on the throne (Rev. 5:7).
(27) Christ was worshipped by instrumental music when He took the Book of the Seven Seals (Rev. 5:8, 9).

(28) Christ was praised by a multitude (Rev. 5:11-14).
(29) Christ opened the first Seal (Rev. 6:1, 2).
(30) Christ opened the second Seal (Rev. 6:3, 4).
(31) Christ opened the third Seal (Rev. 6:5, 6).
(32) Christ opened the fourth Seal (Rev. 6:7, 8).
(33) Christ opened the fifth Seal (Rev. 6:9-11).
(34) Christ opened the sixth Seal (Rev. 6:12-17).
(35) Christ was praised by an unnumbered host (Rev. 7:9, 10).
(36) Christ feeds and waters His people (Rev. 7:17).
(37) Christ opened the seventh Seal (Rev. 8:1).
(38) Christ was represented as the Cloud-clad Angel under a rainbow (Rev. 10:1).
(39) Christ had a little Book (Rev. 10:2).
(40) Christ stood on the earth and sea (Rev. 10:2).
(41) Christ loudly cried and SEVEN THUNDERS UTTERED THEIR VOICES (Rev. 10:3).
(42) Christ swore that time would be no longer (Rev. 10:5-7).
(43) Christ gave to John the little Book, telling him to eat it and it would be both sweet and bitter (Rev. 10:8-11).
(44) Christ was crucified (Rev. 11:8).
(45) Christ and His kingdom triumph (Rev. 11:15).
(46) The Dragon is ever ready to devour Christ when born in the preached Word (Rev. 12:4).
(47) Christ is spiritually born of the Church-Mother and rules with a rod of iron (Rev. 12:5).
(48) Christ's power comes when the Devil is defeated (Rev. 12:10).
(49) Satan is overcome by the blood of the Lamb (Rev. 12:11).
(50) Satan is the enemy of all who have the testimony of Christ (Rev. 12:17).
(51) The Lamb has the Book of Life (Rev. 13:8).
(52) There are Lamb-followers (Rev. 14:4).
(53) Beast-worshippers will be punished in the presence of the Lamb (Rev. 14:10).
(54) Saints keep the faith of Jesus (Rev. 14:12).
(55) Christ on a white cloud reaped the good unto Himself (Rev. 14:14-16).
(56) The saints sing the Song of Moses and of the Lamb (Rev. 15:3).
(57) The martyrs died for Jesus (Rev. 17:6).
(58) The Lamb will win in the war with the ten kings (Rev. 17:14).
(59) The Lamb marries (Rev. 19:7).
(60) Those are blessed who are called to the marriage supper of the Lamb (Rev. 19:9).
(61) The testimony of Christ is the Spirit of prophecy (Rev. 19:10).
(62) Christ wages a victorious war over all enemies (Rev. 19:11-21).
(63) The martyrs reign with Christ a thousand years (Rev. 20:4).
(64) The martyrs are Christ's priests (Rev. 20:6).
(65) Christ is seen on His judgment throne (Rev. 20:11).
(66) Christ gives Living Water to the thirtsty (Rev. 21:6).
(67) The Lamb has a Bride (Rev. 21:9).
(68) The Lamb has twelve apostles (Rev. 21:14).
(69) God and Christ are the Temple in the City (Rev. 21:22).

(70) The Lamb is the Light of the City (Rev. 21:23).
(71) Those who are written in the Lamb's Book of Life enter the City (Rev. 21:27).
(72) Living Waters flow from the throne of God and of the Lamb (Rev. 22:1).
(73) Christ is the Tree of Life (Rev. 22:2).
(74) The throne of God and of the Lamb is in the City (Rev. 22:3).
(75) His name will be in the foreheads of those who see His face (Rev. 22:4).
(76) Christ will REWARD when He comes again (Rev. 22:12).
(77) Christ is Alpha and Omega, The Beginning and the End, the First and the Last (Rev. 22:13).
(78) Christ sent His angel to testify these things in the Churches (Rev. 22:16).
(79) Christ is the Root and Offspring of David, and the Bright and Morning Star (Rev. 22:16).
(80) Christ will come quickly (Rev. 22:20).
(81) John wanted Christ to come quickly (Rev. 22:20).
(82) John prayed Christ's grace upon all Christians (Rev. 22:21).

3. The Holy Spirit:

(1) The Holy Spirit promised the Tree of Life to the Ephesian Christians, if they would overcome (Rev. 2:7).
(2) The Holy Spirit promised that none in the Smyrna Church would be hurt of the Second Death, if they would overcome (Rev. 2:11).
(3) The Holy Spirit promised those in the Pergamos Church the Hidden Manna, and a White Stone with a new name in it, if they would overcome (Rev. 2:17).
(4) The Holy Spirit promised to those in the Thyatira Church power over the nations, even ruling them with a rod of iron, if they would overcome (Rev. 2:26-29).
(5) The Holy Spirit promised to those in the Sardis Church white raiment and that their names would be retained in the Book of Life and they would be confessed before God, if they would overcome (Rev. 3:5, 6).
(6) The Holy Spirit promised those in the Philadelphia Church that they would be made pillars in God's Temple, and wear the names of God, Christ, and the Holy City, if they would overcome (Rev. 3:12, 13).
(7) The Holy Spirit promised those in the Laodicean Church that they might sit with Christ in His throne, if they would overcome (Rev. 3:21, 22).
Note: These promises were made by Christ through the Holy Spirit.
(8) The Holy Spirit pronounced a blessing upon those who die in the Lord (Rev. 14:13).
(9) The Holy Spirit invites sinners to the Living Waters (Rev. 22:17).

4. The Angel That Showed John Revelation:

(1) He "Signified" Revelation to John (Rev. 1:1).

(2) He told John to measure the temple, the altar, and those worshipping there (Rev. 11:1).
(3) He told John to write about the marriage supper (Rev. 19:9).
(4) He refused to be worshipped by John (Rev. 19:10).
(5) He was sent by the Lord (Rev. 22:6).
(6) He refused the second time to let John worship him (Rev. 22:8, 9).
(7) He told John not to seal the Book of Revelation (Rev. 22:10).
Note: He was a servant of the Old and New Testament saints, showing he was not a man.

5. The Seven Angels of the Churches:
(1) They were represented as Stars (Rev. 1:16).
(2) They were called angels by Christ (Rev. 1:20).
(a) The angel of the Ephesian Church (Rev. 2:1).
(b) The angel of the Smyrna Church (Rev. 2:8).
(c) The angel of the Pergamos Church (Rev. 2:12).
(d) The angel of the Thyatira Church (Rev. 2:18).
(e) The angel of the Sardis Church (Rev. 3:1).
(f) The angel of the Philadelphia Church (Rev. 3:7).
(g) The angel of the Laodicean Church (Rev. 3:14).
Note: The messages sent to these Churches were directed to these seven angels.

6. All the Angels Together:
(1) They hear Christ confess His people to God (Rev. 3:5).
(2) They worship and praise Christ (Rev. 5:11-13).
(3) On their faces they worship God (Rev. 7:11, 12).
(4) They will witness the punishment of the wicked (Rev. 14:10).

7. A Strong Angel Seeking One to Open the Book of the Seven Seals:
(1) He asked: "Who is worthy to open the Book, and to loose the Seals thereof?" (Rev. 5:2).

8. The Angels on the Four Corners of the Earth:
(1) They were holding the four winds of the earth that they might not blow (Rev. 7:1).
(2) They had power given them to hurt the earth and the sea (Rev. 7:2).
(3) They were not to hurt any thing till God's servants were Sealed (Rev. 7:3).

9. The Angel From the East:
(1) He had the Seal of the Living God (Rev. 7:2).
(2) He commanded the four angels not to hurt any thing till God's servants were Sealed (Rev. 7:2, 3).

10. The Seven Angels With Seven Trumpets and Seven Last Plagues:
(1) Seven trumpets were given to them (Rev. 8:2).
(2) They prepared to sound (Rev. 8:6).
(3) The sounding of the three last angels represented three woes (Rev. 8:13).
(4) The mystery of God was to be finished when the seventh angel sounded (Rev. 10:7).
(5) They had the seven last plagues filled with God's wrath (Rev. 15:1).

(6) Clothed in white and with girdles of gold, they came out of the Temple, having the seven plagues (Rev. 15:6).
(7) One of the four beasts gave them seven gold vials filled with God's wrath (Rev. 15:7).
(8) No man was able to enter the Temple till the seven plagues of the seven angels were fulfilled (Rev. 15:8).
(9) A Voice from the Temple commanded them to pour out the vials of God's wrath upon the earth (Rev. 16:1).
(10) The first account of the *Seven Epichs of the World-War*:
  (a) The first angel sounded (Rev. 8:7).
  (b) The second angel sounded (Rev. 8:8).
  (c) The third angel sounded (Rev. 8:10).
  (d) The fourth angel sounded (Rev. 8:12).
  (e) The fifth angel sounded (Rev. 9:1).
  (f) The sixth angel sounded (Rev. 9:13).
    Note: He loosed the four angels bound in Euphrates (Rev. 9:13, 14).
  (g) The Seventh angel sounded (Rev. 11:15).
(11) The second account of the *Seven Epochs of the World-War*:
  (a) The first angel poured out his vial upon the earth (Rev. 16:2).
  (b) The second angel poured out his vial upon the sea (Rev. 16:3).
  (c) The third angel poured out his vial upon the rivers and fountains of water (Rev. 16:4).
  (d) The fourth angel poured out his vial upon the sun (Rev. 16:8).
  (e) The fifth angel poured out his vial upon the "Seat of the Beast" (Rev. 16:10).
  (f) The sixth angel poured out his vial upon the River Euphrates (Rev. 16:12).
  (g) The seventh angel poured out his vial into the air (Rev. 16:17).
(12) One of these seven angels showed John the judgment of the great harlot (Rev. 17:1).
(13) He also explained to John the mysteries of the harlot and the beast which she rode (Rev. 17:7-18).
  (a) He told that which no man could tell, showing he was not a man.
(14) One of these seven angels showed to John the Lamb's Bride (Rev. 21:9-27; 22:1-6).
  (a) We learn in Rev. 21:9 that all from verse nine to twenty-seven refers to the "Lamb's Wife," **the Church,** not to the place which Christ is preparing for His people.

11. The Angel of the Altar:

(1) He had a golden censor (Rev. 8:3).
(2) Much incense was given to him to offer with the prayers on the altar (Rev. 8:3).
(3) The smoke of the incense together with prayers ascended from the angel's hand (Rev. 8:4).

(4) The angel filled his censor with fire from the altar and cast it into the earth, resulting in Voices, thunderings, lightenings, and an earthquake (Rev. 8:5).

12. The Flying Angel Announcing Woes:

(1) He announced three coming woes (Rev. 8:13).

13. The Angel ofthe Bottomless Pit:

(1) This angel is a king (Rev. 9:11).
(2) He is king of the locusts (Rev. 9:1-11).
(3) He has a Greek and a Hebrew name (Rev. 9:11).

14. The Four Angels of Euphrates:

(1) They were bound in the River Euphrates (Rev. 9:14).
(2) They were loosed by an angel (Rev. 9:14, 15).
(3) They prepared to slay a third of men (Rev. 9:15).

15. The Cloud-Clad Angel:

(1) He was from heaven (Rev. 10:1).
(2) A rainbow was upon his head (Rev. 10:1).
(3) His face looked like the sun (Rev. 10:1).
(4) His feet were as pillars of fire (Rev. 10:1).
(5) He had a Little Book in His hand (Rev. 10:2).
(6) He set His right foot on the sea, His left on the earth, and swore that time should be no longer (Rev. 10:2-7).
(7) John was commanded to take the Little Book out of the Angel's hand (Rev. 10:8).
(8) The Angel gave the Little Book to John, telling him to eat it and it would be both sweet and bitter (Rev. 10:9).
(9) John took the Little Book from the Angel and ate it (Rev. 10:10).
(10) The Angel told John he would prophesy before peoples and nations (Rev. 10:11).
(a) Beyond doubt this angel is Christ.

16. Michael's Angels:

(1) They fought the Dragon (Rev. 12:7).

17. The Dragon's Angels:

(1) They helped the Dragon against Michael and His angels (Rev. 12:7).
(2) They and the Dragon were cast out of the Church-Heaven (Rev. 12:8, 9).

18. The Preacher-Angel:

(1) He was flying in Heaven (Rev. 14:6).
(2) He had the everlasting gospel to preach to all peoples (Rev. 14:6).
(3) He commanded all to fear and worship God (Rev. 14:7).

19. The Angel-Announcer:

(1) He was the first to announce the fall of Babylon, Papal Rome (Rev. 14:8).

20. The Angel of Warning:

(1) He told of the punishment that will befall those connected in any way with the Beast (Rev. 14:9-11).

21. The Angel Commanding to Reap:

(1) He commanded Him on the White Cloud to reap (Rev. 14:15).

22. The Reaper-Angel:

(1) He had a sharp sickle and came out of the Temple (Rev. 14:17).
(2) He was commanded to reap (Rev. 14:18).
(3) He reaped "the vine of the earth" and cast it into the winepress of God's wrath (Rev. 14:19).

23. The Power-Over-Fire Angel:

(1) He came out from the Altar (Rev. 14:18).
(2) He had power over fire (Rev. 14:18).
(3) He commanded the reaping of the wicked (Rev. 14:18).

24. The Angel of the Waters:

(1) He justified the Lord for punishing the wicked (Rev. 16:5, 6).

25. The Assenting Angel:

(1) He assented to what the other angel had said, and added that God's judgments are righteous (Rev. 16:7).

26. The Angel of Glory:

(1) He came from heaven and lighted the earth with His glory (Rev. 18:1).
(2) He is the second One to announce the fall of Babylon (Rev. 18:1-3).

27. The Stone-Throwing Angel:

(1) This mighty angel cast a stone like a millstone into the sea (Rev. 18:21).
(2) It illustrated the fall of Babylon, being thus the third angel to announce her fall (Rev. 18:21).

28. The Angel in the Sun:

(1) He invited all fowls to the supper of the great God, where they would eat the flesh of the wicked (Rev. 19:17, 18).

29. The Angel With a Key and Chain:

(1) He had a key of the Bottomless Pit (Rev. 20:1).
(a) He may be the same as the Star that had the key of the same place (Rev. 9:1).
(2) He also had a great chain in His hand (Rev. 20:1).
(3) He bound the Dragon a thousand years (Rev. 20:2).
(4) He shut up the Dragon a thousand years in the Bottomless Pit (Rev. 20:3).

30. The Man-Angel:

(1) The great Wall of the "City of White Gold" was measured according to the Man-angel measurements (Rev. 21:17).
Note: In the study of revelation, we must not imagine that that these angels represent human beings, for they do not. They are not MEN; they are ANGELS. They will do work through men sometimes, but they are ANGELS and not MEN. The following instances show that all through the years angels have been interested in human affairs:
(a) Angels visited Abraham and promised Isaac (Gen. 19:1-22).

(b) Angels of mercy and destruction visited Sodom (Gen. 19:1-25).
(c) An angel wrestled with Jacob and blessed him (Gen. 32:24-30).
(d) An angel redeemed Jacob from evil (Gen. 48:16).
(e) An angel, not Joshua, was Captain of the Lord's host that conquered Canaan (Josh. 5:13-15).
(f) An angel led Israel out of Egyptian bondage and into the promised land (Judges 2:1-4).
(g) An angel appeared to Gideon and encouraged him (Judges 6:11-24).
(h) An angel appeared to Manoah and his wife and announced the birth of Samson, and told what he would do for Israel (Judges 13:2-5, 9-24).
(i) Angels destroy for us when we are wicked (II Sam. 24:16).
(j) Angels fought for Elisha (II Kings 6:8-23).
(k) Angels were interested in Daniel and world-affairs (Dan. 8:16; 9:21-27; 10:11-21; 12:1).
(l) Angels camp around God's servants (Psa. 34:7).
(m) An angel looked after Israel (Isa. 63:9).
(n) An angel announced the birth of John the Baptist (Luke 1:5-20).
(o) An angel announced the birth of Christ (Luke 1:26-38).
(p) An angel sent a preacher to the eunuch (Acts 8:26).
(q) An angel told Cornelius to send for a preacher (Acts 10:3-6).
(r) Saints will judge angels (I Cor. 6:3).
(s) Angels are our ministering spirits (Heb. 1:14).
(t) Angels are not mortal, do not die (Heb. 2:9).

31. The Devil:

(1) Satan has a synagogue, a counterfeit church (Rev. 2:9).
(2) Satan's seat was in the Pergamos Church (Rev. 2:13).
(3) Liars are members of the synagogue of Satan (Rev. 3:9).
(4) The Devil is a red Dragon with seven heads, ten horns, and seven crowns, showing he is a king (Rev. 12:3).
(5) He pulls down stars, saints, with his tail (Rev. 12:4).
(6) The Dragon is ever ready to devour Christ when born in any community by the gospel's being preached (Rev. 12:4).
(7) The Dragon waged war with Michael (Rev. 12:7).
(8) The Dragon has angels (Rev. 12:7).
(9) The Dragon was cast out of heaven to the earth (Rev. 12:8, 9).
(10) He is called "The Accuser of our brethren" (Rev. 12:10).
(11) He accused them before God day and night (Rev. 12:10).
(12) The Devil was mad, knowing he had but a short time (Rev. 12:12).
(13) He persecuted the Church-Woman for bringing forth Christ Spiritually in the gospel preached (Rev. 12:13).
(14) The Church-Woman is nourished from the presence of the Serpent (Rev. 12:14).
(15) The Serpent tried to drown the Church-Woman (Rev. 12:15).
(16) The Earth swallowed up the water from the Dragon's mouth

(Rev. 12:16).

(17) The Dragon was wroth with the Church-Woman, and warred with the remnant of her Seed (Rev. 12:17).

(18) The Dragon gave the Beast from the Sea, Political Rome, his seat, power, and authority (Rev. 13:2).

(19) The Dragon is worshipped (Rev. 13:4).

(20) The beast out of the earth, Papal Rome, spoke as the Dragon (Rev. 13:11).

(21) A frog-like spirit came out of the mouth of the Dragon (Rev. 16:13).

(22) The frog-like spirits were spirits of devils (Rev. 16:14).

(23) Babylon, Papal Rome, became the habitation of devils (Rev. 18:2).

(24) The Dragon is to be bound a thousand years in the Bottomless Pit (Rev. 20:2, 3).

(25) After the thousand years he will be loosed a little season (Rev. 20:7).

(26) He will cause the Gog-Magog-War (Rev. 20:8).

(27) He will be cast into the lake of fire with other members of his family and be tormented day and night for ever and ever (Rev. 20:10).

32. John:

(1) The Book of Revelation was SIGNIFIED to John (Rev. 1:1).

(2) John bore record of God's Word, The Testimony of Christ, and all that he saw, writing the Book of Revelation (Rev. 1:2).

(3) John gave a personal salutation to the Churches (Rev. 1:4).

(4) John's testimony of himself (Rev. 1:9).

(5) He was exiled on Patmos (Rev. 1:9).

(6) John was in the spirit on the Lord's Day (Rev. 1:10).

(7) Christ commanded John to write the Book of Revelation and to send it to the Seven Churches (Rev. 1:11).

(8) John was in the spirit, seeing things as the dead see them (Rev. 4:1, 2).

(9) John was not allowed to write THE SEVEN THUNDERS (Rev. 10:4).

(10) John was commanded to take the Little Book from the Angel's hand (Rev. 10:8).

(11) John took the Book (Rev. 10:9).

(12) John under command ate the Little Book, which was both sweet and bitter (Rev. 10:10).

(13) John was to prophesy to many (Rev. 10:11).

(14) John was to measure with the Reed given to him the Temple, the altar, and them worshipping therein (Rev. 11:1).

(15) John tried to worship an angel, but was prevented (Rev. 19:10).

(16) Again, John tried to worship the angel, but was prevented (Rev. 22:8, 9).

(17) John was not allowed to Seal the Book of Revelation (Rev. 22:10).

(18) John wanted Christ to come quickly (Rev. 22:20).

(19) John closed the Book of Revelation with a prayer for Christ's grace to be with all Christians (Rev. 22:21).

33. Unknown Voices:

(1) A Voice from heaven called John up higher (Rev. 4:1).
(2) Voices proceeded from the throne (Rev. 4:5).
(3) A Voice spoke of the price of grain (Rev. 6:6).
(4) Voices preceded the World-War (Rev. 8:5).
(5) A Voice from the four horns of the golden altar commanded an angel to loose the four angels bound in Euphrates (Rev. 9:13, 14).
(6) The Voices of the Seven Thunders (Rev. 10:3, 4).
(7) A Voice from heaven commanded John to take the Little Book from the Angel (Rev. 10:8).
(8) A great Voice called the Two Witnesses up higher (Rev. 11:12).
(9) A great Voice from heaven announced Christ's victory (Rev. 11:15).
(10) There were Voices in the Temple of heaven (Rev. 11:19).
(11) A loud voice in heaven announced victory for God's people (Rev. 12:10).
(12) A Voice as of thunder and as many waters was heard in heaven (Rev. 14:2).
(13) He heard the Voice of harpers harping with their harps (Rev. 14:2).
(14) A Voice from the Temple commanded the angels with vials of wrath (Rev. 16:1).
(15) A great Voice from the Temple in heaven announced the end of the War (Rev. 16:17).
(16) There were Voices from the Temple (Rev. 17:17, 18).
(17) A Voice from heaven invited God's people out of Babylon (Rev. 18:4).
(18) A Voice from the throne commanded to praise God (Rev. 19:5).
(19) Voices did praise God (Rev. 19:6).
(20) A Voice from heaven announced God's presence with His people (Rev. 21:3).

34. The Seven Spirits of God:

(1) Grace and peace go out from Them (Rev. 1:4).
(2) They are before the throne (Rev. 1:4).
(3) Christ has Them (Rev. 3:1).
(4) They are called Seven Lamps (Rev. 4:5).
(5) They are the Seven Horns and Seven Eyes of Christ (Rev. 5:6).

35. The Ephesian Church:

(1) She had an angel (Rev. 2:1).
(2) A message was addressed to her (Rev. 2:1-7).
(3) She worked, labored, was patient, could not bear evil, proved false apostles liars, did not faint, and hated the deeds of the Nicolaitanes (Rev. 2:2, 3, 6).
(4) She left Her first love and was reprimanded (Rev. 2:4, 5).
(5) She was commanded to hear (Rev. 2:7).
(6) All that overcome were to eat of the Tree of Life (Rev. 2:7).

36. The Smyrna Church:

(1) She had an angel (Rev. 2:8).

(2) A message was addressed to Her (Rev. 2:8-11).
(3) She worked, had tribulation, and was poor and rich (Rev. 2:9).
(4) She was persecuted by those purporting to be Jews (Rev. 2:9).
(5) She was to suffer ten days at the hands of the Devil (Rev. 2:10).
(6) If She was faithful till death, She was to have the crown of Life (Rev. 2:10).
(7) She was commanded to hear (Rev. 2:11).
(8) She was not to be hurt of the Second Death, if She overcame (Rev. 2:11).

37. The Pergamos Church:

(1) She had an angel (Rev. 2:12).
(2) A message was addressed to Her (Rev. 2:12-17).
(3) She worked, lived where Satan's Seat was, but was in part quite faithful (Rev. 2:13).
(4) One of Her members was martyred (Rev. 2:13).
(5) She tolerated the doctrine of Balaam, which was idolatry and fornication (Rev. 2:14).
(6) She also tolerated the doctrine of the Nicolaitanes (Rev. 2:15).
(7) She was commanded to repent or suffer the sword (Rev. 2:16).
(8) She was commanded to hear (Rev. 2:17).
(9) Those that overcame were to eat hidden manna, and have a white stone with a new name in it (Rev. 2:17).

38. The Thyatira Church:

(1) She had an angel (Rev. 2:18).
(2) A message was addressed to Her (Rev. 2:18-29).
(3) She worked, was charitable, served, had faith, and was patient (Rev. 2:19).
(4) She tolerated the false teaching of Jezebel (Rev. 2:20).
(5) Jezebel and her cohorts were to be punished (Rev. 2:21-23).
(6) The innocent were not to be punished (Rev. 2:24).
(7) They were to hold fast till the coming of Christ (Rev. 2:25).
(8) If she would overcome, She was to have power over nations, ruling them with a rod of iron, and have the Morning Star (Rev. 2:26-28).
(9) She was commanded to hear (Rev. 2:29).

39. The Sardis Church:

(1) She had an angel (Rev. 3:1).
(2) A message was addressed to Her (Rev. 3:1-6).
(3) She worked, had a name that She lived, but was dead (Rev. 3:1).
(4) She was not perfect, and was commanded to improve (Rev. 3:3).
(5) She had a few faithful members and they were blessed (Rev. 3:4).
(6) Those who overcame were to be blessed, with white raiment, their names would not be blotted out of the Book of Life, and they were to be confessed before God and the angels (Rev. 3:5).
(7) She was commanded to hear (Rev. 3:6).

40. The Philadelphia Church:

(1) She had an angel (Rev. 3:7).

(2) A message was addressed to Her (Rev. 3:7-13).
(3) She worked (Rev. 3:8).
(4) An open door was set before Her and no man could close it (Rev. 3:8).
(5) She kept God's Word and did not deny His name (Rev. 3:8).
(6) Those of Satan's synagogue were to bow to Her (Rev. 3:9).
(7) Because She kept God's Word, She was to be kept from temptation (Rev. 3:10).
(8) She was to hold fast, not let any one take Her crown, for Christ was coming quickly (Rev. 3:11).
(9) All that overcame were to be pillars in God's Temple, wear the names of God, of Christ, and of the City of God (Rev. 3:12).
(10) She was commanded to hear (Rev. 3:13).

41. The Laodicean Church:

(1) She had an angel (Rev. 3:14).
(2) A message was addressed to Her (Rev. 3:14-22).
(3) She worked some, but was lukewarm and neither cold nor hot (Rev. 3:15, 16).
(4) She was rich, self-satisfied, and felt the need of nothing (Rev. 3:17).
(5) She was counseled to buy the genuine and have the "true riches" (Rev. 3:18).
(6) God's Love rebuked and chastened Her, trying to produce repentance (Rev. 3:19).
(7) Christ knocked for admittance, promising a feast for both (Rev. 3:20).
(8) All who overcame were to sit with Christ in His throne (Rev. 3:21).
(9) She was commanded to hear (Rev. 3:22).

42. The Nicolaitanes:

(1) They sprang up in the Ephesian Church (Rev. 2:6).
(2) Christ hates their doctrine (Rev. 2:6).
(3) Their doctrine was allowed to be taught in the Pergamos Church (Rev. 2:15).
(4) Christ repeated His hatred for this doctrine (Rev. 2:15).

43. The Supposed Jews:

(1) They belonged to Satan's synagogue and blasphemed God and His people (Rev. 2:9).
(2) They were not Jews, but claimed to be (Rev. 2:9).
(3) Again, they are said to be of the synagogue of Satan (Rev. 3:9).
(4) They lied in claiming to be Jews, for there are no Jews since the destructon of the nation in A. D. 70 (Rev. 3:9).
(5) They will have to worship at the feet of Christians (Rev. 3:9).
(6) They are to know that Christ loves Christians (Rev. 3:9).

44. Jezebel:

(1) She is at first unnamed, but teaches in the Pergamos Church the doctrine of Balaam (Rev. 2:14).
  (a) The first principle of this doctrine is—To cast stumbling-blocks in the way of God's people (Rev. 2:14).
  (b) The second is—Idolatry (Rev. 2:14).
  (c) The third is—Fornication (Rev. 2:14).

(2) In the Thyatira Church She is named (Rev. 2:20).
(3) She calls herself a prophetess, but is not (Rev. 2:20).
(4) She continues teaching idolatry and fornication (Rev. 2:20).
(5) She was given time to repent, but would not (Rev. 2:21).
(6) She and her cohorts were to be cast into a bed of tribulation (Rev. 2:22).
(7) Her children were to be killed (Rev. 2:23).
(a) Here she appears as an individual teacher, but later you will see her in her different forms, a religious organization.

45. Jezebel's Children:
(1) They were once God's servants, some of them were (Rev. 2:20).
(2) They were taught and seduced by Jezebel to worship idols and to commit fornication (Rev. 2:20).
(3) They are to be killed with death (Rev. 2:22, 23).
(a) They are dead while they live, and their own rot will destroy them.

46. False Apostles:
(1) Others than the twelve claimed to be apostles, in the Ephesian period of the Church (Rev. 2:2).
(2) The Church tried them and found them liars (Rev. 2:2).

47. The Martyr Antipas:
(1) He was a faithful martyr (Rev. 2:13).
(2) He was slain among the members of the Pergamos Church (Rev. 2:13).
(3) He was killed where Satan dwelled (Rev. 2:13).

48. The Twenty-Four Elders:
(1) They sat on twenty-four seats around the throne (Rev. 4:4).
(2) They were clothed in white raiment (Rev. 4:4).
(3) They wore crowns of gold (Rev. 4:4).
(4) They fall down and worship God (Rev. 4:10).
(5) They cast their crowns before the throne (Rev. 4:10).
(6) They say worthy things about God (Rev. 4:11).
(7) One of them comforted weeping John by telling him the Lion of the tribe of Judah would open the Book of the Seven Seals (Rev. 5:5).
(8) The Lamb stood among the elders (Rev. 5:6).
(9) When Christ took the Book of the Seven Seals to open it the elders fell down before Him, each having a harp and vials filled with the prayers of saints (Rev. 5:8).
(10) The elders with angels and the four beasts fell on their faces, sang, and praised God (Rev. 5:9-13).
(11) One of the elders asked John who those in white robes are (Rev. 7:13).
(12) John said to the elder: "Sir, thou knowest," and then the elder told John who they are (Rev. 7:14).
(13) This elder told John that the blood-washed are before God, serve Him day and night, and ever enjoy the presence of God (Rev. 7:15).
(14) The elder said, They would never suffer again, as the Lamb is leading and feeding them (Rev. 7:16, 17).

(15) At the sounding of the seventh angel and the triumph of Christ the elders fell on their faces, worshipped God, thanking Him for the victory, and praising Him with lovely sayings (Rev. 11:15-18).
(16) They heard the praise-song of the hundred and forty-four thousand (Rev. 14:3).
(17) After the fall of Babylon, they will fall on their faces and praise God (Rev. 19:4).

49. The Four Continental Beasts:

(1) They were full of eyes before and behind and surrounded the throne (Rev. 4:6).
(2) The first beast was like a lion (Rev. 4:7).
(3) The second beast was like a calf (Rev. 4:7).
(4) The third beast had a face as a man (Rev. 4:7).
(5) The fourth beast was like a flying Eagle (Rev. 4:7).
(6) Each beast had six wings (Rev. 4:8).
(7) They were full of eyes within (Rev. 4:8).
(8) They rested not day nor night, but praised God (Rev. 4:8).
(9) Their praising God caused the elders to praise Him (Rev. 4:9-11).
(10) They were around the throne (Rev. 5:6).
(11) They fell down when Jesus was ready to open the seven Seals, and praised God with instrumental music (Rev. 5:8-10).
(12) Again they were around the throne (Rev. 5:11).
(13) One of the four beasts said, "Come and see" (Rev. 6:1).
(14) The second beast said, "Come and see" (Rev. 6:3).
(15) The third beast said, "Come and see" (Rev. 6:5).
(16) A Voice in the midst of the four beasts spoke of the price of grain (Rev. 6:6).
(17) The fourth beast said, "Come and see" (Rev. 6:7).
(18) Again, the four beasts were around the throne (Rev. 7:11, 12).
(19) They heard the song of the hundred and forty-four thousand (Rev. 14:3).
(20) One of the four beasts gave to the angels seven golden vials filled with God's wrath (Rev. 15:7).
(21) They fell down, worshipped and praised God (Rev. 19:4).

50. The Beasts of the Earth:

(1) These beasts helped to kill one-fourth of humanity (Rev. 6:8).
(a) This is the only time these beasts are mentioned.

51. The Beast From the Sea, Political Rome:

(1) He came up out of the sea (Rev. 13:1).
(2) He had seven heads, ten horns, ten crowns, and blasphemy upon his heads (Rev. 13:1).
(3) He had a body like a leopard, feet like a bear, the mouth of a lion, and the Dragon gave him his seat, power, and authority (Rev. 13:2).
(4) One of his heads wounded was healed, and the world wondered after him (Rev. 13:3).
(5) The Dragon was worshipped for giving power to this beast (Rev. 13:4).
(6) They also worshipped this beast as he defied the world in war (Rev. 13:4).

(7) A blasphemous mouth was given to him, and power for forty-two months (Rev. 13:5).
(8) He blasphemed God, His name, His Church-Tabernacle, and all in heaven (Rev. 13:6).
(9) He had universal power to kill saints and to rule nations (Rev. 13:7).
(10) All not Christians worshipped this beast (Rev. 13:8).
(11) He must be killed as he has killed others (Rev. 13:10).
(12) His power is exercised by the Papal Beast (Rev. 13:12).
(13) The Papal Beast makes the world to worship the first Beast, Political Rome (Rev. 13:12).
(14) He saw the miracles of the second Beast, Papal Rome (Rev. 13:14).
(15) The Papal Beast commanded the world to make an "Image" to this First Beast, Political Rome (Rev. 13:14).
(16) Political Rome is deified in the Image made to him, and the Image maintained its life by force, by killing (Rev. 13:15).
(17) He is scarlet in color and is ridden by the great harlot (Rev. 17:3).
(18) An angel promised to tell John the mystery of this beast(Rev. 17:7).
(19) His seven heads represent seven mountains (Rev. 17:9).
(20) He is from the Bottomless Pit, was, is not, yet is, and will go into perdition (Rev. 17:8).
(21) He also represents seven kings or that many forms of government (Rev. 17:10).
(22) He also exists as the eighth beast, existing in the Papacy (Rev. 17:11).
(23) His ten horns represent ten kings late in History (Rev. 17:12).
(24) These ten kings unitedly at first give their strength to the beast (Rev. 17:13).
(25) These ten kings will be overcome in war by Christ (Rev. 17:14).
(26) These ten kings will turn against the harlot and kill her (Rev. 17:16, 17).
(27) In a war with Christ he will be defeated and cast into the lake of fire (Rev. 19:19, 20).
(28) The Devil will be cast into this lake of fire and be with this beast (Rev. 20:10).

52. The Beast Out of the Earth, Papal Rome:

(1) Before she is named, she teaches idolatry and fornication in the Pergamos Church (Rev. 2:14).
(2) This beast is called Jezebel (Rev. 2:20).
(3) She called herself a prophetess (Rev. 2:20).
(4) She taught and seduced God's servants to commit fornication and to worship idols (Rev. 2:20).
(5) She was given opportunity to repent, but would not (Rev. 2:21).
(6) She and her cohorts were to be cast into a bed of tribulation (Rev. 2:22).
(7) Her children were to be killed with death (Rev. 2:23).
(8) This beast also came out of the Bottomless Pit (Rev. 11:7).

(9) This beast will kill the Two Witnesses, the Old and New Testaments (Rev. 11:7).
(10) This beast also came out of the earth, being beggarly (Rev. 13:11).
(11) He has two lamb-like horns (Rev. 13:11).
(a) These two horns represent the alliance of the two powers, Political and Papal Rome.
(12) He has the Dragon's voice, speaks like his grandpa (Rev. 13:11).
(13) He has the power of the first beast, Political Rome (Rev. 13:12).
(14) He makes the earth to worship the first beast (Rev. 13:12).
(15) He is a miracle-worker, dealing in fire (Rev. 13:13).
(16) He deceived with miracles and caused others to make an image to the beast (Rev. 13:14).
(17) He gave life to the image of the beast, and killed those who would not worship it (Rev. 13:15).
(18) He caused all possible to receive the "Mark of the Beast" (Rev. 13:16, 17).
(19) The number of the beast is *six hundred sixty-six* (Rev. 13:18).
(20) Worshipping this beast and bearing his mark means great punishment from God (Rev. 14:9-11).
(21) Those who had gotten victory over the beast had harps and praised God (Rev. 15:2, 3).
(22) A great sore was on them with the mark of the beast and who worshipped his image (Rev. 16:2).
(23) God's wrath will be poured out upon the seat of the beast (Rev. 16:10).
(24) Again represented as a woman, whose meanness is set forth by an angel (Rev. 17:1-18).
(25) Her fall is described (Rev. 18:1-24).
(26) The harlot judged and punished (Rev. 19:2).
(27) Her smoke will rise up forever and ever (Rev. 19:3).
(28) The beast is called a false prophet here and is cast into the lake of fire (Rev. 19:20).
(29) God's martyrs are free from the mark of this beast and from worshipping him (Rev. 20:4).
(30) This false prophet, Papal Rome, the first beast, Political Rome, and the Devil are all in the lake of fire together (Rev. 20:10).

53. The White Horse and His Rider:

(1) The white horse appeared at the opening of the first Seal (Rev. 6:2).
(2) His Rider had a bow (Rev. 6:2).
(3) His Rider was crowned (Rev. 6:2).
(4) His Rider went forth conquering and to conquer (Rev. 6:2).
(5) This same white horse was seen in the Church-heaven (Rev. 19:11).
(6) His Rider here is called Faithful and True (Rev. 19:11).
(7) His Rider judges and makes war (Rev. 19:11).
(8) The beasts and kings warred against the Rider (Rev. 19:19).

54. The White Horses and Their Riders:

(1) The armies in the Church-heaven ride white horses into battle (Rev. 19:14).

(2) They take part in the war of right against wrong (Rev. 19:11-21).

55. The Red Horse and His Rider:

(1) The red horse appeared at the opening of the second Seal (Rev. 6:3, 4).
(2) His rider had power to take peace from the earth (Rev. 6:4).
(3) A great sword was given to this rider (Rev. 6:4).
(4) He caused much killing (Rev. 6:4).

56. The Black Horse and His Rider:

(1) The black horse appeared at the opening of the third Seal (Rev. 6:5).
(2) His rider had in his hand a pair of balances (Rev. 6:5).
(3) He weighed and priced grain (Rev. 6:6).
  (a) Also he sat in judgment over Christians, weighing them in his balances, determining who should be martyred.

57. The Pale Horse and His Rider:

(1) The pale horse appeared at the opening of the fourth Seal (Rev. 6:7, 8).
(2) His rider is death (Rev. 6:8).
(3) Hell followed (Rev. 6:8).
(4) They had power to kill one-fourth of the people (Rev. 6:8).

58. The Martyrs:

(1) At the opening of the fifth Seal John saw the souls of the martyrs (Rev. 6:9).
(2) They asked God how long before they would be avenged (Rev. 6:10).
(3) White robes were given to these souls (Rev. 6:11).
(4) They were told to rest till the martyred list was completed (Rev. 6:11).

59. The Earth:

(1) There was an earthquake at the opening of the sixth Seal (Rev. 6:12).
  (a) A shaking up of beggarly things.
(2) There was an earthquake when a censer of fire was cast into the earth (Rev. 8:5).
(3) There was an earthquake when the Two Witnesses ascended up to heaven (Rev. 11:12, 13).
(4) The greatest of earthquakes came during the seventh epoch of the World-War (Rev. 16:18).
(5) The earth helped the Church-Woman by swallowing the water from the mouth of the Dragon (Rev. 12:16).
(6) The earth fled from the Judge (Rev. 20:11).

60. The Sun:

(1) The sun became black at the opening of the sixth Seal (Rev. 6:12).
(2) The third part of the sun was smitten in the fourth epoch of the World-War (Rev. 8:12).
(3) The sun was darkened by the smoke from the Bottomless Pit (Rev. 9:2).
(4) Christ's face looked like the sun (Rev. 10:1).
(5) The Church-Woman was clothed with the sun (Rev. 12:1).

(6) The fourth angel poured his vial of wrath upon the sun (Rev. 16:8).
(7) Power was given the sun to scorch men with fire (Rev. 16:8).
(8) An Angel stood in the sun (Rev. 19:17).

61. The Moon:
(1) The moon became blood at the opening of the sixth Seal (Rev. 6:12).
(2) The third part of the moon was smitten in the fourth epoch of the World-War (Rev. 8:12).
(3) The Church-Woman stood upon the moon (Rev. 12:1).

62. The Stars:
(1) The stars fell from heaven at the opening of the sixth Seal (Rev. 6:13).
(2) The third part of the stars were smitten during the fourth epoch of the World-War (Rev. 8:12).
(3) A star fell from heaven and opened the Bottomless Pit (Rev. 9:1,2).
(4) The Church-Woman was crowned with stars (Rev. 12:1).
(5) A third of the stars were pulled down by the Dragon's tail (Rev. 12:4).
(6) A burning star fell upon the third part of the rivers and fountains of water (Rev. 8:10).
(7) The burning star is called "Wormwood" and is destructive (Rev. 8:11).

63. The Heaven:
(1) The heaven departed as a scroll when it is rolled together (Rev. 6:14).
(2) Heaven fled from the Face of the Judge (Rev. 20:11).

64. The Mountains:
(1) All mountains moved out of their places (Rev. 6:14).
(2) At the sounding of the second angel a burning mountain was cast into the sea (Rev. 8:8).
(3) During the seventh epoch of the World-War the mountains will disappear (Rev. 16:20).

65. The Islands:
(1) All islands moved out of their places at the opening of the sixth Seal (Rev. 6:14).
(2) During the Seventh Epoch of the World-War the islands will disappear (Rev. 16:20).

66. The Four Winds of the Earth:
(1) The four winds could hurt the earth, trees, and people (Rev. 7:1).
(2) They were held by four angels that they might not blow till God's servants were healed (Rev. 7:1-3).

67. Lightnings:
(1) Lightnings proceeded out of the throne (Rev. 4:5).
(2) There were lightnings when the angel cast the censer of fire into the earth (Rev. 8:5).
(3) There will be lightnings when the Church triumphs (Rev. 11:19).
(4) There will be lightnings during the seventh epoch of the World-War (Rev. 16:18).

68. The Thunders:

(1) Thunderings proceeded out of the throne (Rev. 4:5).
(2) One of the four beasts had the Voice of thunder (Rev. 6:1).
(3) There were thunderings when the angel cast the censor of fire into the earth (Rev. 8:5).
(4) There will be thunderings when the Church triumphs (Rev. 11:19).
(5) There will be thunderings during the seventh epoch of the World-War (Rev. 16:18).
(6) Seven Thunders uttered their Voices, but their message was sealed (Rev. 10:4).

69. A Mixture of Hail, Fire, and Blood:

(1) These three mixed followed the sounding of the first angel (Rev. 8:7).
(2) They were cast upon the earth (Rev. 8:7).
(3) They destroyed green grass and one-third of the trees (Rev. 8:7).

70. Hail By Itself:

(1) There will be a great hail during the Seventh Epoch of the World-War (Rev. 11:19).
(2) A great hail will fall upon men during the Seventh Epoch of the World-War (Rev. 16:21).
(3) Each hail stone will be the weight of a talent, from sixty-three to ninety-three pounds, bombs from flying machines (Rev. 16:21).
(4) Men will blaspheme God because of the hail (Rev. 16:21).
(5) The hail-plague will be exceedingly great (Rev. 16:21).

71. Fire By Itself:

(1) A censer of fire was cast into the earth (Rev. 8:5).
(2) A burning mountain was cast into the sea (Rev. 8:8).
(3) A burning star fell upon the rivers and fountains of water (Rev. 8:10).
(4) Fire came out of the mouth of the locusts (Rev. 9:17, 18).
(5) Fire proceeds from the mouth of the Two Witnesses (Rev. 11:5).
(6) The Papal Beast brings fire down from heaven (Rev. 13:13).
(7) Fire will be used to scorch men (Rev. 16:8, 9).
(8) The wicked will be cast into the lake of fire (Rev. 19:20; 20:10, 14, 15).

72. Smoke:

(1) Smoke as of a furnace will come out of the Bottomless Pit (Rev. 9:2).
(2) The smoke darkened the sun and air (Rev. 9:2).
(3) Locusts came out of the smoke (Rev. 9:3).
(4) Smoke came out of the mouths of the locust-horses (Rev. 9:17).
(5) The smoke is called darkness (Rev. 16:10).
(6) The kingdom of the Papal Beast will be filled with this darkness, this smoke (Rev. 16:10).
(7) The smoke of the torment of wicked Babylon will ascend for ever and ever—two forevers (Rev. 14:11).
(8) Kings will weep when they see the smoke of the burning of wicked Babylon (Rev. 18:9).

(9) They will see the smoke of her burning (Rev. 18:18).
(10) The smoke of punished Babylon will rise up forever and ever (Rev. 19:3).

73. The Locusts:

(1) They come out of the smoke of the Bottomless Pit (Rev. 9:2, 3).
(2) They have scorpion-power (Rev. 9:3).
(3) They hurt only those without God's Seal (Rev. 9:4).
(4) Their first mission is not to kill, but to torment five months (Rev. 9:5).
(5) Their torment is to be so bad that men will wish in vain to die (Rev. 9:6).
(6) As the Locusts approached John they looked like war-horses (Rev. 9:7).
(7) They appeared to have crowns of gold (Rev. 9:7).
(8) Their faces resembled human faces (Rev. 9:7).
(9) At a distance they appeared to have hair like women (Rev. 9:8).
(10) At a distance they appeared to have teeth like those of lions (Rev. 9:8).
(11) They had iron breastplates (Rev. 9:9).
(12) They had wings and were rushing into battle (Rev. 9:9).
(13) They had tails like scorpions and stings in them (Rev. 9:10).
(14) There power was to hurt men five months (Rev. 9:10).
(15) Their king is the angel of the Bottomless Pit—the Devil (Rev. 9:11).
(16) These locust-horses had riders (Rev. 9:17).
(17) They had breastplates of fire, jacinth, and brimstone (Rev. 9:17).
(18) Their heads were as the heads of lions (Rev. 9:17).
(19) Out of their mouths issued fire, smoke, and brimstone (Rev. 9:17).
(20) With fire, smoke, and brimstone they kill one-third of men (Rev. 9:18).
(21) This fire, smoke, and brimstone, issued from their mouths and tails (Rev. 9:19).
(22) They have serpent-like tails with heads with which they hurt Rev. 9:19).
(23) John saw two hundred thousand thousand, *two hundred million,* of these flying horses during the sixth Epoch of the World-War (Rev. 9:16).

74. The Frog-Like Spirits:

(1) They are from the mouths of the Dragon, the Beast, and false prophet (Rev. 16:13).
(2) They work miracles and cause the Armageddon-War (Rev. 16:14-16).

75. The Gentiles:

(1) The Court without the Church-Temple was given to the Gentiles (Rev. 11:2).
(2) The Gentiles were to tread under foot forty-two months the Holy City (Rev. 11:2).

76. The True Church:

(1) It is represented as the Seven Churches of Asia (Rev. 1:4 11).

(2) The Seven Churches of Asia are represented by Seven Golden Candlesticks (Rev. 1:12, 13, 20).

(3) The Seven Epochs of Church History:
- (a) The Ephesian Period (Rev. 2:1-7).
- (b) The Smyrna Period (Rev. 2:8-11).
- (c) The Pergamos Period (Rev. 2:12-17).
- (d) The Thyatira Period (Rev. 2:18-29).
- (e) The Sardis Period (Rev. 3:1-6).
- (f) The Philadelphia Period (Rev. 3:7-13).
- (g) The Laodicean Period (Rev. 3:14-22).

(4) The names of the Church in Revelation:
- (a) Heaven (Rev. 4:1, 2; 5:3, 13; 6:13, 14; 8:1, 10, 13; 9:1; 10:1, 5, 6, 8; 11:6, 12, 13, 15, 19; 12:1, 3, 7, 8, 10, 12; 13:6; 14:2, 6, 7, 13, 17; 15:1, 5; 16:11, 17; 18:1, 4, 5, 20; 19:1, 11, 14; 20:1; 21:1, 3, 10).
  Note: When plural it refers to congregations.
- (b) The Temple of God (Rev. 11:1, 2, 19; 14:15, 17; 15:6, 8; 16:1; 21:22).
- (c) The Holy City (Rev. 11:2; 21:2; 22:19).
- (d) The Great City (Rev. 11:8; 21:10).
- (e) Sodom and Egypt (Rev. 11:8).
  Note: When the Church was apostatized.
- (f) The Woman in the sun (Rev. 12:1-6, 13-17).
- (g) The Kingdom of our God (Rev. 12:10).
- (h) God's Tabernacle (Rev. 13:6).
- (i) The Tabernacle of God (Rev. 21:3).
- (j) Mount Zion (Rev. 14:1).
- (k) The Temple of the Tabernacle of the Testimony in Heaven (Rev. 15:5).
- (l) The Temple of Heaven (Rev. 16:17).
- (m) The Lamb's Wife (Rev. 19:7, 8; 21:9).
- (n) The Camp of the Saints (Rev. 20:9).
- (o) The Beloved City (Rev. 20:9).
- (p) The First Heaven (Rev. 21:1).
  Note: This refers to the Church before her triumph.
- (q) A New Heaven (Rev. 21:1).
  Note: This is the triumphant Church.
- (r) New Jerusalem (Rev. 21:2).
  Note: This triumphant Church came out of heaven, the old Church before her triumph.
- (s) A Bride (Rev. 21:2, 9; 22:17).
- (t) The Holy Jerusalem (Rev. 21:10).
- (u) The City (Rev. 21:14, 15, 16, 19, 21, 23; 22:14).
- (v) The City of White Gold (Rev. 21:18).
- (w) The Churches (Rev. 2:7, 11, 17, 23; 3:6, 13, 22; 22:16).
- (x) The Kingdom (Rev. 1:9).

(5) The Names of Church Members in Revelation:
- (a) Kings (Rev. 1:6; 5:10; 17:14; 19:16).
- (b) Priests (Rev. 1:6; 5:10; 20:6).
- (c) Saints (Rev. 5:8; 11:18; 13:7, 10; 14:12; 15:3; 16:6; 17:6; 18:24; 19:8; 20:9).
- (d) Stars (Rev. 6:13; 12:4).

(e) Servants of God (Rev. 1:1; 3:8-17; 11:18; 22:3, 6; 1:1).
(f) They that worship therein (Rev. 11:1).
(g) Them that fear Thy name (Rev. 11:18).
(h) Brethren (Rev. 12:10; 19:10; 22:9).
(i) Virgins (Rev. 14:4).
(j) They who are not defiled by women (Rev. 14:4).
(k) Lamb-followers (Rev. 14:4).
(l) The Firstfruits unto God and the Lamb (Rev. 14:4).
(m) They that keep the commandments of God, and the faith of Jesus (Rev. 14:12).
(n) Them that had gotten the victory over the beast, and over his image, and over his mark, and over the number of his name (Rev. 15:2).
(o) Prophets (Rev. 11:18; 16:6; 18:20, 24; 22:6, 9).
(p) Martyrs of Jesus (Rev. 6:9-11; 17:6; 20:4).
(q) Lords (Rev. 17:14; 19:16).
(r) (The) Called (Rev. 17:14).
(s) (The) Chosen (Rev. 17:14).
(t) (The) Faithful (Rev. 17:14).
(u) God's People (Rev. 18:4; 21:3).
(v) Holy Apostles (Rev. 18:20).
(w) The Twelve Apostles of the Lamb (Rev. 21:14).
(x) They that are called to the marriage supper of the Lamb (Rev. 19:9).
(y) God's Son (Rev. 21:7).
(z) He that is Righteous (Rev. 22:11).
(2a) He that is Holy (Rev. 22:11).
(2b) They that do His Commandments (Rev. 22:14).

(6) The Activities of the Church:
(a) Through John She bore record of the Word of God, the Testimony of Jesus Christ, and all the Book of Revelation (Rev. 1:2).
(b) She labored, worked, was patient, suffered not evil, ridded Herself of false apostles, and left Her first love (Rev. 2:1-4).
(c) She worked, suffered tribulation, imprisonment, and poverty (Rev. 2:8-10).
(d) She worked, dwelled where Satan's seat was, held fast to Christ's name and faith, gave a member in martyrdom, suffered the false teachings of Balaam and the Nicolaitanes (Rev. 2:12-15).
(e) She worked, served, was charitable, faithful, patient, suffered the false teaching of Jezebel (Rev. 2:18-24).
(f) All but a few of Her members Spiritually died in the Sardis Period (Rev. 3:1-6).
(g) She worked with a little strength and kept God's Word (Rev. 3:7-13).
(h) She worked in a lukewarm way, satisfied with worldly riches, not knowing Her wretched condition, and kept Jesus on the outside (Rev. 3:14-22).
(i) She sent out lightnings, thunderings, and voices (Rev. 4:5).

(j) She thanked, praised, and worshipped God (Rev. 4:8-11).
(k) She praised God with instrumental music and song (Rev. 5:8-14).
(l) Under the leadership of Christ, She went forth conquering and to conquer (Rev. 6:1, 2).
(m) She gave many members in maryrdom, who asked to be avenged (Rev. 6:9-11).
(n) She lost many star-members, and went into seclusion (Rev. 6:13, 14).
(o) Her members being Sealed, blessed, praised, and worshipped God (Rev. 7:1-17).
(p) She was silent a short period (Rev. 8:1).
(q) She prayed much (Rev. 8:3, 4).
(r) While the earth quaked She sent out Voices, thunderings and lightnings (Rev. 8:5).
(s) She lost a burning star (Rev. 8:10-12).
(t) She announced through an angel the three coming woes (Rev. 8:13).
(u) She lost another star (Rev. 9:1, 2).
(v) The Cloud-clad Angel under a rainbow came from the Church-heaven with a Little Book and announced that time would soon end (Rev. 10:1-7).
(w) A Voice from the Church-heaven told John to take the Little Book, to eat it, which he did, and it was both sweet and bitter (Rev. 10:8-11).
(x) She suffered forty-two months under the heels of the Gentiles (Rev. 11:1, 2).
(y) She suffered the humiliation of the Bible, the Two Witnesses, for twelve hundred and sixty days-years (Rev. 11:3-6).
(z) She suffered the death of the Bible, the Two Witnesses, for three and a half days-years (Rev. 11:7-12).
(2a) She greatly rejoiced over the triumph of Christ, and praised God in a great way (Rev. 11:15-19).
(2b) She brought forth Christ Spiritually as a new-born Babe in the gospel preached (Rev. 12:1-5).
(2c) By a great war She ran the Devil and his angels out of the Church (Rev. 12:7-12).
(2d) She suffered exile in the wilderness twelve hundred and sixty days-years (Rev. 12:6, 14).
(2e) She suffered great persecution from the Devil (Rev. 12:13-17).
(2f) She suffered greatly from the beast out of the sea (Rev. 13:1-10).
(2g) She suffered greatly from the beast out of the earth (Rev. 13:11-18).
(2h) She praised God with instrumental music and song (Rev. 14:1-5).
(2i) She preached the everlasting Gospel (Rev. 14:6, 7).
(2j) She patiently kept God's commands (Rev. 14:12).
(2k) Following Christ, a reaping of the good is made, saints

segregated (Rev. 14:14-16).

(2l) She furnished the seven angels with the seven last plagues (Rev. 15:1, 5-8).

(2m) She again praised God with instrumental music and song (Rev. 15:2-4).

(2n) From her went the seven angels to pour out their vials of wrath upon the earth (Rev. 16:1).

(2o) She gave members in martyrdom (Rev. 16:6).

(2p) After announcing victory and while the earth quaked, She sent out Voices, thunderings, and lightnings (Rev. 16:17, 18).

(2q) Again She gave saints in martyrdom (Rev. 17:6).

(2r) She will follow the Lamb in a victorious war (Rev. 17:14).

(2s) An angel from the Church-heaven announced the fall of Babylon (Rev. 18:1-3).

(2t) Another Voice from the Church invited God's people out of Babylon (Rev. 18:4-19).

(2u) She will rejoice over the fall of Babylon (Rev. 18:20).

(2v) John foresaw Her rejoicing over the fall of Babylon (Rev. 19:1-9).

(2w) She will follow Christ in a victorious war (Rev. 19:11-21).

(2x) Her martyred saints will rise and live on earth a thousand years (Rev. 20:4).

(2y) She will enjoy segregation during the Millennium (Rev. 20:9).

(2z) She will be warred against after the Millennium, and fire from God will destroy Her enemies (Rev. 20:9).

(3a) She will triumph over all sin, and become the Triumphant Church of the Millennium, the City of White Gold, with Jaspel walls, pearly gates, having the River and Tree of Life, and will continue evangelization till the very end (Rev. 21:1-27; 22:1-21).

77. The Great Counterfeit Church:

(1) Her names in Revelation:

(a) Jezebel (Rev. 2:20).
(b) Prophetess—called herself that (Rev. 2:20).
(c) The Beast out of the Earth (Rev. 13:11; 15:2; 16:2).
(d) Babylon (Rev. 14:8).
(e) That Great City (Rev. 14:8; 16:19; 17:18; 18:16, 18, 19).
(f) The False Prophet (Rev. 16:13; 19:20; 20:10).
(g) Great Babylon (Rev. 16:19).
(h) The Great Harlot (Rev. 17:1; 19:2).
(i) A Woman (Rev. 17:3, 4, 6, 7, 18).
(j) MYSTERY (Rev. 17:5).
(k) BABYLON THE GREAT (Rev. 17:5).
(l) THE MOTHER OF HARLOTS (Rev. 17:5).
(m) ABOMINATIONS OF THE EARTH (Rev. 17:5)
(n) The Harlot (Rev. 17:15, 16).
(o) The Habitation of devils (Rev. 18:2).
(p) The Hold of every Foul Spirit (Rev. 18:2).

(q) The Cage of every Unclean and Hateful Bird (Rev. 18:2).
(r) A queen—called herself that (Rev. 18:7).
(s) That Great City Babylon (Rev. 18:10, 21).
(t) That Mighty City (Rev. 18:10).
(u) Death (Rev. 6:8).

(2) Her Activities in Revelation:

(a) Before her name was given, she taught the doctrine of Balaam, which consisted of three cardinal principles, as follows: First, to put stumblingblocks in the way of God's people; second, to practice idolatry; third, to commit fornication (Rev. 2:14).
(b) When Her name was revealed, she was yet seducing God's people to practice idolatry and to commit fornication (Rev. 2:20).
(c) For this false teaching she is to suffer greatly (Rev. (Rev. 2:21-23).
(d) As a Beast out of the earth she speaks as the Dragon (Rev. 13:11).
(e) This beast exercised all the power of the first beast, Political Rome (Rev. 13:12).
(f) She brought fire down and deceived many by her miracles (Rev. 13:13, 14).
(g) She had an image made to the beast (Rev. 13:14).
(h) She gave her to the image of the beast (Rev. 13:15).
(i) She killed those who would not worship the image of the beast (Rev. 13:15).
(j) She would not allow those without the mark of the beast to buy or sell (Rev. 13:16, 17).
(k) Her number is six hundred and sixty-six (Rev. 13:18).
(l) She will fall (Rev. 14:8).
(m) Her smoke will ascend forever and ever (Rev. 14:9-11).
(n) As a city, she will divide into three parts and suffer great punishment (Rev. 16:19).
(o) She sits upon many waters—wicked peoples (Rev. 17:1, 15).
(p) She commits fornication with kings, making them drunk with the wine of her fornication (Rev. 17:2).
(q) She rides a red beast with seven heads and ten horns, and full of blasphemy (Rev. 17:3).
(r) She wears a red and purple dress, and she is decked with gold, stones, and pearls, having in her hand a golden cup full of abominations (Rev, 17:4).
(s) She has different names (Rev. 17:5).
(t) She is drunk on the blood of saints (Rev. 17:6).
(u) She sits on seven mountains (Rev. 17:9).
(v) She will be hated and killed by those once her friends Rev. 17:16).
(w) An unclean spirit comes out of her mouth (Rev. 16:13, 14).
(x) This unclean spirit with two others will bring the whole world into the Armageddon-War (Rev. 16:14-16).

(y) She will fall and become the habitation of devils, foul spirits, and all unclean and hateful birds (Rev. 18:2).
(z) She makes the world drunk, is rich, and will fall and be severely punished (Rev. 18:3-24).
(2a) She has corrupted the earth, killed saints, and will be judged and punished (Rev. 19:2).
(2b) She performs miracles, deceives people, and will go into the lake of fire (Rev. 19:20; 20:10).

(3) Her Children in Revelation:
(a) She has Children—other counterfeit churches (Rev. 2:20-23).
(b) Her children are to be killed (Rev. 2:20-23).
(c) She is to have six hundred and sixty-six children (Rev. 13:18).
(d) Her children are all harlots—none married to Christ (Rev. 17:5).

78. Other Bad People:

(1) None under the earth were able to open the Book of the Seven Seals (Rev. 5:3).
(2) Even those under the earth praised or will praise God (Rev. 5:13).
(3) All hell followed the Pale horse and his rider (Rev. 6:8).
(4) All the wicked will hide and cry for mountains and rocks to fall upon them and hide them from the wrath of the Lamb (Rev. 6:15-17).
(5) None of the wicked have God's Seal and none are protected (Rev. 9:4).
(6) The wicked seek death without finding it (Rev. 9:6).
(7) The wicked will continue in sin (Rev. 9:20, 21).
(8) All out of the True Church are called Gentiles (Rev. 11:2).
(9) They are enemies to the Bible (Rev. 11:9, 10).
(10) Some through fear will give glory to God (Rev. 11:13).
(11) They were and will be angry (Rev. 11:18).
(12) They are called "Water as a flood" (Rev. 12:15, 16).
(13) They are called "The Sea" (Rev. 13:1).
(14) They worship the beast—Political Rome (Rev. 13:8, 15).
(15) They are deceived (Rev. 13:14).
(16) They will be reaped and punished (Rev. 14:18-20).
(17) They will be scorched with fire, great heat (Rev. 16:8, 9).
(18) All will take part in the Armageddon-War (Rev. 16:14-16).
(19) They will be punished by a great hail, and will blaspheme God (Rev. 16:21).
(20) Kings and others commit fornication with the harlot and are drunk (Rev. 17:2).
(21) They will be in ten worldly kingdoms warring against Christ, and will be defeated (Rev. 17:12-14).
(22) They will finally hate the harlot and kill her (Rev. 17:16-18).
(23) They are all drunk on the wine of fornication (Rev. 18:3).
(24) They will weep over the fall of Babylon (Rev. 18:9-19).
(25) They will be smitten by Christ's Sword (Rev. 19:15).
(26) They will war against Christ, be defeated, and their bodies fed to the fowls (Rev. 19:17-21).
(27) They will be deceived into the Gog-Magog-War and devoured by fire from God (Rev. 20:8, 9).

(28) All the wicked together will be judged and sent into the lake of fire (Rev. 20:11-15).
(29) They will have to suffer the second death—everlasting separation from God (Rev. 21:8).
(30) Some will accept Christ during the Millennium, and enter the Triumphant Church, the City of White Gold (Rev. 21:24-26).
(31) The time will come when all sinners will remain sinful (Rev. 22:11).
(32) They will be on the outside of the City, the trumphant Church (Rev. 22:15).

79. The Bible Parts of It:

(1) The Bible and parts of it are called:
- (a) The Word of God (Rev. 1:2, 9; 3:8; 19:13).
- (b) Words of Prophecy (Rev. 1:3).
- (c) A Book (Rev. 1:11; 22:10, 18, 19).
- (d) Sword (Rev. 1:16; 2:12, 16; 19:15, 21).
- (e) Word of My Patience (Rev. 3:10).
- (f) Sea of Glass (Rev. 4:6; II Cor. 3:18).
- (g) The Book of the Seven Seals (Rev. 5:1-5, 7, 8; 6:1, 3, 5, 7, 9, 12; 8:1).
- (h) A Little Book (Rev. 10:2, 8-10).
- (i) A Golden Reed (Rev. 11:1; 21:15).
- (j) Two Witnesses (Rev. 11:3-13).
- (k) Two Olive Trees (Rev. 11:4).
- (l) Two Candlesticks (Rev. 11:4).
- (m) Two Prophets (Rev. 11:10).
- (n) A Rod of Iron (Rev. 2:27; 12:5; 19:15).
- (o) The Word of Testimony (Rev. 12:11).
- (p) Commandments of God (Rev. 12:17; 14:12; 22:14).
- (q) The Everlasting Gospel (Rev. 14:6, 7).
- (r) Judgments (Rev. 15:4).
- (s) The True Sayings of God (Rev. 19:9).
- (t) The Testimony of Jesus (Rev. 19:10).
- (u) A Great Chain (Rev. 20:1).
- (v) True and Faithful Words (Rev. 21:5).
- (w) A Bow (Rev. 6:2).

(2) The Activities of the Two Witnesses, the Old and New Testaments:
- (a) They had power and prophesied in sackcloth twelve hundred and sixty days-years (Rev. 11:3).
- (b) They hurt their enemies with fire from their mouth (Rev. 11:5).
  Note: There are TWO WITNESSES, but they have ONE MOUTH, UNITY.
- (c) As they are hurt, so will their enemies be hurt by them (Rev. 11:5).
- (d) They have power to shut heaven and to stop rain (Rev. 11:6).
- (e) They have power to turn waters to blood (Rev. 11:6).
- (f) They have power to smite at will the earth with plagues (Rev. 11:6).
- (g) They will be killed by the beast from the Bottomless Pit (Rev. 11:7).

Note: They are bleeding now from a thousand pores.

(h) Their dead bodies are to lie in the street of Spiritual Sodom and Egypt (Rev. 11:8).

(i) Their dead bodies will be seen three and a half days (years), but will not be buried (Rev. 11:9).

(j) Their enemies will rejoice over their death, and send gifts to each other (Rev. 11:10).

(k) They torment the wicked (Rev. 11:10).

(l) After three and half days (years) they will live again, causing great fear (Rev. 11:11).

(m) By invitation they will ascend in a cloud to heaven, the Church (Rev. 11:12).

80. The River of Life:

(1) It flows from the throne of God and of the Lamb (Rev. 22:1).

(2) The Tree of Life stands in this River (Rev. 22:2).

81. The Tree of Life:

(1) It grows in the River of Life (Rev. 22:2).

(2) It bears twelve manner of fruits monthly (Rev. 22:2).

(3) It is first menioned in Rev. 2:7.

(4) We must do His commandments to have a right to this Tree (Rev. 22:14).

82. The Leaves of the Tree of Life:

(1) They heal the nations (Rev. 22:2).

REVELATION AND THE CATHOLICS

(An Explanation)

The Book of Revelation is very hard on the Roman Catholic Church, and while we swerve not to declare the whole counsel of God as set forth in this great Book, we want it distinctly understood that METROPOLITAN CORRESPONDENCE BIBLE COLLEGE is most friendly to every individual Catholic, though altogether opposed to their system of religion, and that we would not have any mortal in all the world to be angry at them or any one of them from what he gets from our Course on Revelation. There will be times when our blood will run cold as we read how they martyred the millions of God's saints, but shall we be UNCHRISTIAN and use the sword, because they did? Not at all. Lincoln said: "It does not do a man any good to kill him." It certainly is not Christian to do it. Again, the divided state of Christendom to-day can never be healed until Christian leaders are big and Christian enough to meet in a brotherly way and on their knees and with love and respect for each other study their differences until agreement is reached.

Yes, it is true that we shall encounter blood-boiling things as we go through the Book of Revelation, as we see how the Catholic Church has dominated both the State and Church at every opportunity, and according to History and the Bible, both agreeing perfectly on that subject, have martyred many millions of God's saints, but we must not lose our heads, and we must remember that some Protestants have some very black spots on them, too. When some Protestants had the power they dominated both Church and State, and killed with sword and fire, as did the Catholics. We refer to History for proof of this, as follows: "After (John Calvin) traveling for a time in Italy and other southern countries, he set our for Strassburg and on his way passed through Geneva, Switzerland. There he was prevailed upon by Farel, a prominent reformer, to remain and assist in spreading the doctrines of Protestantism. With Farel he soon accomplished a remarkable change in the character of the city, both of its people and of its government. A Protestant Confession of faith was adopted bythe city and was made binding upon all citizens. His (John Calvin) arbitrary rule, however, made him enemies, and he was **expelled** from Geneva, but his friends succeeded in effecting his recall a few years later. Thereafter he built up in the city a theocracy, with himself at its head. It directed not only the religious and political affairs, but controlled the social and individual lives of the people. This was not accomplished without some difficulty, however, and Calvin was compelled to pass through numerous serious controversies. One of these resulted, through Calvin's orders, in the arrest and execution by burning of Michael Servetus, who was passing through the city. Servetus had committed no offense, except the writing of a book, attacking the mystery of the Trinity. While acting as dictator and administrator of Geneva, Calvin found time also to maintain a correspondence through all Europe, and was consulted upon points of law and theology by leaders everywhere. Up to 1561 the Lutherans and the Calvinists were as one, but in that year the latter expressly rejected important points of the Lutheran doctrine, and the two parties thereafter separated, and at times were embroiled in controversy and even war."

(Taken from "THE NEW PRACTICAL REFERENCE LIBRARY, VOL. ONE," under the caption "John Calvin").

In the foregoing we learn that John Calvin ruled arbitrarily in both religious and civil matters, and ordered burned those who opposed his religious teaching. Also, it is therein stated that the Calvinists and Lutherans actually waged WAR, literal WAR, against each other.

We will now refer you to a little more History: "After its publication Servetus wished to go to Italy by way of Switzerland, but in passing through Geneva was arrested and imprisoned at the institgation of Calvin. After a long and complicated judicial procedure, Servetus was condemned to be burned, and the sentence was carried into execution, October 27, 1553—the hapless heretic expiring in agonies. The fate of Servetus, after all the palliations that can be offered are weighed, remains a dark stain on the memory of Calvin." (Taken from the CYCLOPEDIA OF RELIGIOUS KNOWLEDGE, Page 853). It would be hard to find a blacker place in History than is this, and it was perpetrated, not by a Catholic, but by a Protestant reformer and preacher.

Reference thus has been made to History merely to show our students that very bad things have been done by both Catholics and Protestants and instead of becoming vicious in our dealings with them, we should be Christian, for all religious people, Protestant and Catholic, are sincere, each thinking he is right, and are simply after the truth, seeking it in the humblest way we know how. We know from the Scriptures that the Catholics are wrong, but that makes us indebted to them. What are we doing to pay the debt? Are we teaching them by precept and example? That is the only way. Our fighting them does not teach nor convert one of them. It only makes the gulf wider between us. Why, once in a while we find a student who becomes angered, quits the Course, doing it when he knows it is worth its weight in gold, but he quits because he finds a few things only in which he differs from us. Is that wisdom? Is it wise to "junk" much good, because you find some little thing mixed in that you "think" is bad? Would you destroy every fruit tree, simply because there are a few apples that do not suit your taste? Why no, you would not. Yet, it is worse to hate a man, a people, because there are religious differences. Jesus came to teach and to save those who differed from him, and He was sweet and gentle about it, unless they forced Him to be otherwise.

The one point which we desire to make is—The Catholics are Scripturally wrong, and have done many vile things in perpetrating their wrong, but we must be more Christian, not using the sword and war on them, but in a most humble and lovable manner, just as Christ would do it, teach them and save them, and not MARTYR them as they have us. We think now you have our position in this matter, and the worse you find them in your study of Revelation, the more you will realize they truly need Jesus and the whole truth, and that if YOU DO NOT TAKE THESE TO THEM, THEY MAY DIE IN THEIR SINS. God bless and make you a blessing. We are to be "preachers of the Word," and not wielders of the sword. Yes, we will be as strong as we know how to be in teaching the whole truth as set forth in Revelation, hitting as hard as the Bible does the false teachings of the Catholic Church, but when they need a friend they may count on us first of all. Their believing as they do, we can not object to their teaching to the ends of the earth their be-

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liefs so long as they do not try to do personal injury to others. That is the liberty of every mortal on earth, a thing that only God and His Son have judgments in, for no man has (Jno. 5:22; Matt. 7:1).

Daily Lesson No. 1

1. What is the Divinely given name of this Book (Rev. 1:1)?
   The Revelation of Jesus Christ is the Divinely given name of this Book. The name shows this is no concealed Book. For hundreds of years ministers have been preaching that it is sealed and that it is useless and a sinful waste of time to study it. The word "Revelation" means "The act of revealing" or "That which is revealed," which leaves all without excuse for not knowing this the greatest Book in the Bible. We will learn later in Rev. 10:4 that John was not allowed to write the things which are sealed, and they are sealed by not being written. The things which John wrote are the revealed things.
2. Who gave this Revelation to Christ (Rev. 1:1)?
   God gave this Revelation to Christ. By this statement we know that it has not always been in Christ's possession. It is a gift to Him from the Father, and given at the proper time to best glorify Christ, instruct and help the Church. It is not implied that Christ knew nothing about it till it was made a gift to Him.
3. This Revelation was to reveal what to Christ's servants (Rev. 1:1)?
   This Revelation was to reveal to Christ's servants things which were to come to pass shortly. God has never wanted His people to be ignorant, and this Book was given that they might not be. If it is a concealed Book, there is no way for us to get knowledge from it, no way to know the things which were to come to pass. If we do not know what is coming to pass relative to God's people and the whole world as far as she concerns the Church, it is because we do not place value enough upon this Revelation to study and to know it.
4. How was this Revelation made known to John (Rev. 1:1)?
   This Revelation was SIGNIFIED to John by an angel. In order for it to be SIGNIFIED to John, signs or symbols had to be used, and on the front pages of this book we present to you one hundred and seventy-five of these symbols, the meaning and use of each being given. If you have thoroughly acquainted yourself with these Symbols, the study of Revelation will be both a pleasure and a profit.
5. What was the first record which John bore (Rev. 1:2)?
   John bore record of the Word of God. God's Word has first place in glorifying Jesus Christ. It can not be left out of the great scheme and plan of the ages. All material things will pass away, but God's Word will never pass away (Matt. 24:35). The Church to-day is calling for men who will preach the Word. The world is tired of hearing from pulpits the things read in daily newspapers, and when the Bible has first place in every sermon, in every service, the pews will be filled with appreciative souls, who will go away saying, "It was good to be here."
6. What was the second record which John bore (Rev. 1:2)?
   John bore record of the Testimony of Jesus Christ. What is The

Testimony of Jesus Christ? It is to testify to the world of His Deity, of His Sonship with the Father, that He lived a sinless life on earth, that He was crucified by wicked hands, that He was buried, that He rose from the dead on the third day according to prophecy, that He ascended to the Father in glory, and will return to judge the world in righteousness. These are vital facts which should daily be published to the ends of the earth. John enjoyed telling about these things, and may it be our pleasure.

7. What was the third record which John bore (Rev. 1:2)?

John bore record of all things that he saw. John was commanded to write in a Book all that he saw, and here we learn that he obeyed, that he bore record, made a record, of all that he saw. John saw the things recorded in the Book of Revelation, and we have them for our instruction, that we may know the past, present, and future of the Church.

8. What is said about reading the Book of Revelation (Rev. 1:3)?

He that reads the Book of Revelation is blessed. There is a strange fascination that grips the reader. He may not fully understand what he reads, but there is something that holds him, and makes him a better man. Yes, a thousand silver hands seem to hold fast the man who reads this Book and walks up and down the avenues made sacred by the foot-steps of the Crucified Christ and His suffering Church.

9. What is said about hearing this Book of Revelation read (Rev. 1:3)?

He that hears it read is blessed. If you are unfortunate and can not read a single word, get your friends to read it to you while you humbly and prayerfully hear its every word, and you will be blessed. Remember as it is read to you that you are hearing the words of prophecy, things concerning the future, things that warn and bless you in a great way.

10. What is said about keeping the things written in the Book of Revelation (Rev. 1:3)?

He that keeps them is blessed. Obedience is the greatest of them all. Read and hear read the Book, and you will be greatly blessed, but the greatest help comes when we obey. How can we obey them, if they are sealed, if it is impossible to know them? They are not sealed. We can know and obey them.

11. What reason is given for reading, hearing read, and keeping the things in the Book of Revelation (Rev. 1:3)?

We should do these things, because the time is at hand. Live right every day and you will die the death of the righteous. Now is the accepted time, according the Scriptures. It is always time to know the truth and live it, but in this case the end is approaching and what we do should be done quickly.

12. John addressed what Churches (Rev. 1:4?)

John addressed the Seven Churches in Asia. We shall learn later that these Seven Churches represent the seven epochs of Church History, and then we will appreciate them more than we can now. Then we will understand that the Book of Revelation is for the Church in all ages of Her History.

13. John wanted these Churches to enjoy what two things (Rev. 1:4)?

John wanted these Churches to enjoy grace and peace. No man

can be more unfortunate than to be without God's grace and peace. When God turns His back upon you and visits His wrath daily upon you, you better never have been born. As long as He is for you, it differs little if the whole wrold is against you.

14. Grace and peace were to come first from Whom (Rev. 1:4)?

Grace and peace were to come first from Him Who is, was, and is to come. This is Jesus Christ. Grace brought Him into this world, and He came that we might have more abundant peace. If we are not enjoying both, it is because our lives are sinful, that we have not accepted Christ as our Saviour, and that we do not obey Him. Bear in mind that "We are to keep the sayings of this Book."

15. From Whom Else were grace and peace to come (Rev. 1:4)?

Grace and peace were to come also from the Seven Spirits that are before the throne. All of us need Spiritual blessings. Temporal things can not feed the soul. In Revelation 5:6 we are told that these Seven Spirits of God are the Seven Horns and the Seven Eyes of Christ, and they will be explained when we come to that Scripture. They bring Spiritual blessings, and we can not live nor die without them. To live without them is to live in sin, and to die without them is to be cast away forever.

Daily Lesson No. 2

1. What kind of Witness is Christ (Rev. 1:5)?

Christ is the faithful Witness. "There are three that bear witness in earth, the Spirit, and the Water, and the Blood" (I Jno. 5:8), and there are three Who bear record or witness in heaven, the Father, the Word or Christ, and the Holy Spirit. See I Jno. 5:7. Therefore, Christ helps to keep our record and will witness for or against us in the judgment.

2. Who is the first begotten of the dead (Rev. 1:5)?

Christ is the first begotten of the dead. It seems a little strange at first thought how Christ is the first begotten of the dead, for both Elijah and Elisha raised the dead, and while on earth Christ raised three, but all of those were raised to mortality and died again. It is not so with Christ, for He arose to die no more. Christ is the first to rise never to die again.

3. Christ is the Prince of whom (Rev. 1:5)?

Christ is the Prince of the kings of the earth. At first one would naturally think of the kings on earthly thrones, but in Rev. 1:6 we learn that Christians are kings and priests, and Christ is the Prince of these Christian kings, for they have been bought with His blood and are His subjects. Every Christian man is a king and is under the one great King—Jesus.

4. What did Christ first do for us (Rev. 1:5)?

Christ loved us. Christ loved us when we were in our sins, when we were unworthy of the least of His mercies. "God commended His love toward us, in that, while we were yet sinners, Christ died for us" (Rom. 5:8). Christ not only commended Divine love for us by dying for us in our sins, but there is nothing that can separate a Christian from His love (Rom. 8:35-39).

5. What next did Christ do for us (Rev. 1:5)?

Christ washed us from our sins in His own blood. All the redeemed are washed and made white in the blood of the Lamb (Rev.

7:14). David looking down through a thousand years saw that Christ would be able to wash and make us whiter than the snow. See Psa. 51:7. "Without the shedding of blood is no remission" (Heb. 9:22). We touch His blood at the Lord's table while partaking of the "Cup of blessing" (I Cor. 10:16). The blood of the paschal lamb sprinkled on the door posts in Egypt (Ex. 12:3-7, 21-28) pictured the blood of Jesus Christ sprinkled on the door-ways of our hearts that no death-angel may enter and slay the firstborn, the soul.

6. Christ has made Christians to be what to His Father (Rev. 1:6)?

Christ has made Christians to be kings and priests to God and His Father. Many people would like to have royal blood in them, would like to be of a kingly family. It is possible for all to be kings and queens. Be Christians and you are kings and queens in the greatest family in the universe, the family of God. The honor which God bestows upon Christians can never be told in any earthly language. We can not grasp it in our highest thoughts. There are some things better felt than said.

7. To Christ belong what two things forever (Rev. 1:6)?

Glory and dominion belong to Christ forever and ever. This honor should be given to Him Who was rich and became poor that we might be rich. See II Cor. 8:9. We do honor to our soldiers, our statesmen, our great men in general, but we seldom think to honor the most worthy of them all—Christ. When we have done our best to extol Him, to honor and exalt Him, it is so little, but we are happy to know He accepts our best, little as it is, and greatly rejoices over the praises we give to Him.

8. Christ will come with what (Rev. 1:7)?

Christ will come with clouds. Christ went away in clouds and will return in them (Acts 1:9-11). There are two things most sure. One is, Christ went away, and the other is, He will return. He went to prepare a place for us and when it is ready He will come and receive us unto Himself (Jno. 14:1-3). We will write at length on this subject when we come to the two last chapters of Revelation.

9. Who will see Him when He comes (Rev. 1:7)?

"Every eye shall see Him, and they also who pierced him." Some are teaching that He has already come, but this Scripture teaches to the contrary, for if He has come, no human eye has seen Him, and this teaches that every eye shall see Him, even those who crucified Him, showing that they will be resurrected about the time of His coming. In other words, it will be judgment day. Later this subject is to be discussed in detail, at length.

10. What will all kindreds of the earth do when He comes (Rev. 1:7)?

"All kindreds of the earth shall wail because of Him." Christ's coming at the great judgment day will be a sad time for all sinners. During the waiting is the time "To prepare to meet God." Too many are trusting grace at that sad hour and are not living good lives. Jesus said: "Not every one that saith unto Me, Lord, Lord, shall enter into the kingdom of heaven; but he that doeth the will of My Father Who is in heaven" (Matt. 7:21).

11. What is the first name that Christ gives Himself here (Rev. 1:8)?

Christ here calls Himself Alpha and Omega. Alpha is the first letter in the Greek Alphabet, and Omega is the last. If Christ is the

first and last letters, each intervening represents Him. There is a tradition to the effect that Christ was sent to school one day, and the teacher started Him with the Greek alphabet, and when the teacher told Christ the first letter is Alpha, Christ asked him what the letter means, and being insulted over the thought that the little boy insisted upon an answer to his question, he lifted his hand to hit Christ and it became leprous, the same hand that Jesus in later years healed. The tradition goes on to state that Mary sent Him the next day to another teacher, who had the same experience with Christ, only this teacher was kind and admitted that he did not know what the letter Alpha means, and Jesus said: "I am Alpha." The teacher sent Him to His mother, saying, "Do not send this Boy to me for instruction, for He knows more than I do, He is older than Abraham." There may be nothing to this tradition, but here Jesus is calling Himself Alpha and Omega.

12. What is the second name that Christ gives Himself here (Rev. 1:8)?

Christ calls Himself the Beginning and the Ending. In that eternal world when we have learned all about Christ as the Beginning of things, we will have but learned the first letter of the alphabet. The second letter traced back to the old Hebrew "Beth" means "House," and when we have been in glory thousands of years, enough to learn how Christ houses all the insects, all the roaming beasts, all the flying fowls, all human being, and all the angels, we shall have learned only the second letter of the alphabet. Well might we wonder how many millions of years it will require for us just to learn all the alphabet as each letter of it reveals Christ.

13. What is the third name that Christ gives Himself here (Rev. 1:8)?

He is the One that is, was, and is to come. This name represents His life on earth, in heaven, and when He comes in the great judgment. It is a triune name representing a triune life, as given in the foregoing.

14. What is the fourth name that Christ gives Himself here (Rev. 1:8).

He calls Himself "The Almighty." It shows that He is not limited in power and authority, that He can do all things.

15. John said that he himself was what (Rev. 1:9)?

John said he was our brother and companion in tribulation. This shows great humility in John. What he was seeing did not ruin him, but made him the more humble. All Christians are truly humble, never highminded.

Daily Lesson No. 3

1. This relationship exists in what Kingdom (Rev. 1:9)?

This relationship exists in the Kingdom and patience of Jesus Christ. Most people think that the closest and dearest relationships exist in the flesh, that between husbands and wives, parents and children, brothers and sisters, but that is not true. Hear Jesus tell of the greatest of all relationships: "While He yet talked to the people, behold, His mother and His brethren stood without, desiring to speak with Him. Then one said unto Him, Behold, Thy mother and Thy brethren stand without, desiring to speak with Thee. But He answered and said unto them that told Him, Who is My Mother? And who are my brethren? And He stretched forth His hand toward His disciples, and said, Behold My mother and My brethren! For

whosoever shall do the will of My Father Who is in heaven, the same is my brother, and sister, and mother" (Matt. 12:50). Fleshly ties and relationships will perish in death, but Christian relationships will never die. Your closest kinsman, except Christ, is your Christian relative.

2. Where was John (Rev. 1:9)?

John was on the isle of Patmos. Political Rome had the habit of banishing all undesirable citizens to lonely islands to make their own way, "to root, hog, or die," as the saying goes. She would work her slaves nearly to death, till they were no longer profitable help, and then send them away to some island to perish. John was an undesirable citizen, because he was the leader at this time in the Church, and Rome was jealous of his influence, and used this method of getting rid of him. We can never know in this world the price many have paid to be Christians.

3. Why was John in the isle of Patmos (Rev. 1:9)?

John was in the isle of Patmos for the Word of God, and for the Testimony of Jesus Christ. Let us hope that there is a larger number now than we think who would suffer banishment, martyrdom, anything, before they would cease preaching the Word of God just as it is, and before they would cease to testify for Christ. "If God be for us, who can be against us?" Let us not be afraid nor ashamed to preach Jesus Christ.

4. Where was John on the Lord's day (Rev. 1:10)?

John was in the Spirit on the Lord's day. John was being prepared to see with spirit-eyes, eyes that see on both sides of the river of death, eyes that see things altogether as they are. We can not see with spirit-eyes while in the flesh, but we can live Spiritual lives.

5. What first attracted John's attention (Rev. 1:10)?

A great Voice as of a trumpet first attracted John's attention. Such a Voice was not ordinary, and John realized it. It was a call to see and hear great things relative to the Church in all ages thereafter. First, it attracted John to the Speaker, One Whom he had heard before, though he had not heard such a Voice.

6. What did Christ first call Himself here (Rev. 1:11)?

Christ first called Himself here Alpha and Omega. This name has been discussed before, and we will not say more about it at this time.

7. What did Christ next call Himself here (Rev. 1:11)?

Christ next called Himself the First and the Last. This name has been discussed also, but if Christ was the First and the Last, He is everything between the two, making Him ALL and ALL, for indeed He is every good thing in all the world.

8. What did Christ tell John to write in a Book (Rev. 1:11)?

Christ told John to write in a Book all he saw. The Book of Revelation is the Book which John wrote and we have that as a great blessing to all who read it, hear it read, and keep its sayings. There never has been more effort made to get out a Book than was made to get out Revelation. Two worlds got out this Book and that means it is worth all the time we can put on it. There were eighty-two from two worlds who made contribution to the Book of Revelation, and there never has been anything else like it or comparable to it, and we so desire to emphasize the fact every time possible

that this is the greatest Book on earth, the greatest of the sixty-six making up the Bible, and it is a pitiful shame that it has been so neglected. This Book will come to the front and in a few years be read and studied more than any other part of the Bible. It has been kept inthe background long enough by the Devil. He knows that a full knowledge of the Book of Revelation will ruin his business, and was wise in keeping the world ignorant of its teachings.

9. What was John to do with the Book (Rev. 1:11)?

John was to send the Book to the seven Churches of Asia, their names being, Ephesus, Smyrna, Pergamos, Thyatira, Sardis, Philadelphia, and Laodicea. As these Churches will be discussed later, no more will be said here.

10. What did John turn to see (Rev. 1:12)?

John turned to see the Voice that spoke to him. The Voice here is a part for the whole. John wanted to see and know the Speaker.

11. What did John see first (Rev. 1:12)?

John first saw seven Golden Candlesticks. We will learn in the last verse of this chapter that the Candlesticks are the seven Churches of Asia. The thought to be emphasized here is, they are gold, and so is the Church of God. It is gold throughout. It has been through all kinds of fire, but at all times stood the test of purest gold. It will be great if each reader or student of these pages makes sure he is at all times gold that defies all the fire of the lower world.

12. What did John see in the midst of the seven Candlesticks (Rev. 1:13)?

John saw One like unto the Son of Man. He saw Christ. Lonely John must have been most happy to see His bosom Friend again. John had walked and talked with Him for three years or more, but several years had passed since he had seen the Christ. It was too much for John at first, as we will learn, but he must have been most happy.

13. How was Christ dressed (Rev. 1:13)?

Christ was "clothed with a garment down to the foot, and girt about the paps with a golden girdle." This suit indicated the office of highpriest, and Christ is our Highpriest. The Bible describes twelve suits of clothes worn by Christ, but this is His long suit with girdle of gold. He wears this suit as He walks among His people, as He Spiritually officiates for them, and in their behalf. Hear the Scriptures concerning our High Priest: "For we have not an High Priest that can not be touched with the feelings of our infirmities; but was in all points tempted like as we are, yet without sin. Let us therefore come boldly unto the throne of grace, that we may obtain mercy, and find grace to help in time of need" (Heb. 4:15, 16).

14. How did Christ's head and hair look to John (Rev. 1:14)?

"His head and His hairs were white like wool, as white as snow." When a young Man Christ had hair as black as a raven (Songs 5:11), but He prematurely aged under the weight of the world's woe, and before He was crucified he was thin from fasting (Psa. 109:24), and was old and grayheaded (Psa. 71:18), but we must remember that "The beauty of old men is the gray head" (Prov. 20:29). Here we have the most beautiful Christ while His gray head is the fulfilment

of prophecy (Dan. 7:9).

15. How did His eyes look to John (Rev. 1:14)?

"His eyes were as a flame of fire." Each time as we go through the Book of Revelation and Christ's eyes are represented as flames of fire He will be leading His Church through war and great sufferings. Such eyes also indicate perfect vision, nothing escaping His attention (Heb. 4:13).

Daily Lesson No. 4

1. How did His feet look to John (Rev. 1:15)?

"His feet looked like fine brass, as if they burned in a furnace." His burning feet looking like brass also indicate war and suffering through which Christ is leading His people. All through the Book of Revelation we shall find the saints suffering every possible thing for Christ, but are led by Him to greatest victory. They are well paid for all they suffer for Him.

2. Christ's Voice was as what (Rev. 1:15)?

"His Voice was as the sound of many waters." Such a Voice is capable of being heard around the world. If one in all the world should be lost, it will not be because he never heard the Voice of the Son of God in the gospel calling him to eternal life. His Voice is heard in instruction, in warning, in all the love-messages of the Bible, leaving the whole world without excuse (Rom. 1:20).

3. What did Christ have in His right hand (Rev. 1:16)?

"And He had in His right hand seven stars." In the last verse of this first chapter we are told by Christ that the seven stars are the angels of the Seven Churches. His holding them in His right hand shows how tenderly He cares for them as they minister in ways unknown to us to the whole Church of God. We will be very fortunate, if we so live that He will ever hold us in His hand and never allow any devil to pluck us from the same.

4. What went out of Christ's mouth (Rev. 1:16)?

"And out of His mouth went a sharp two-edged sword." This Sword is the Bible, the two edges representing the Old and New Testaments. Paul describes it thus: "For the Word of God is quick, and powerful, and sharper than any two-edged sword, piercing even to the dividing asunder of soul and spirit, and of the joints and marrow, and is a discerner of the thoughts and intents of the heart" (Heb. 4:12). No better description of the Bible as a Sword could be given than Paul has here given.

5. Christ's countenance was as what (Rev. 1:16)?

"And His countenance was as the sun shineth in his strength." Christ's sun-like countenance denotes Deity, as is indicated in the following: "Who only hath immortality, dwelling in the light which no man can approach unto; whom no man hath seen nor can see: to Whom be honor and power everlasting. Amen" (I Tim. 6:16). No man can manifest himself in such light as Jesus does here. He is more than human.

6. What did John do when he saw Christ (Rev. 1:17)?

He fell at His feet as dead. Though John had lived with Christ in the flesh three years, he was not prepared to see Christ as He appeared on the isle of Patmos. If John had not been in the spirit

when he saw Christ, it would have killed him, for no man in the flesh could see him and live (Ex. 33:20). The wonder and glory of this Christ are beyond all words to describe, yet, if we are faithful Christians to the last, we are to be like Him and see Him as He is (I Jno. 3:1, 2).

7. What did Christ do to John (Rev. 1:17)?

He laid His right hand upon John. When Jesus was tranfigured before Peter, James, and this same John on the mountain, they fell in fear before Him, and Jesus touched them, telling them to arise and be not afraid (Matt. 17:1-7), but when John saw Him in His heavenly form on Patmos it had a greater effect upon him, as here he fell as dead before Christ. However, the same gentle touch lifted him again. If our fears prostrate us before Him and bring His heavenly touch that lifts us, it is all the better that we suffer such fear.

8. What did Christ first say to John here (Rev. 1:17)?

He told John to fear not. Christ has a comforting word for all innocent fear. If we live right every day, we need not be afraid, but such new experience in the presence of the glorified Redeemer would make any of us fear, needlss as it might be. Such fear is harmless and in the end beneficial. Yes, we praise and thank God for everything that brings the touch of His hand to ours.

9. What did Christ call Himself here (Rev. 1:17)?

Christ called Himself the First and the Last. This name is used repeatedly for great emphasis, for He is First and Last, "He is the Head of all things to the Church," and all Christians are His subjects. This name verily gives Him the preëminence over the Church about which we read in Col. 1:18.

10. What did Christ next say of Himself (Rev. 1:18)?

Christ said: "I am He that liveth, and was dead." All the way through the Book of Revelation this crucified and resurrected Christ is in the lead of His people. He ever keeps before them the facts of His death and resurrection, the very foundations of the Christian religion. If you take them away, you have no foundation left. We thank God for the child-like faith that accepts the doctrine of His death and new life.

11. Christ is alive for how long (Rev. 1:18)?

Christ is alive for evermore. Christ is alive in various ways. He literally lives as the resurrected Christ, and He lives in Christian literature, in Christian lives, and in all the fruition of Christianity. The happy thought is, He is alive for evermore, there not being devils enough in all the world to kill Him in any way. Christ is here to stay. The main thing for each of us is, to see that He fully lives in us.

12. What keys has Christ (Rev. 1:18)?

Christ has the keys of hell and of death. The devils, all the fallen angels, all the wicked spirits, and all human cohorts may make all the hells possible, and fill any number of graves with their dead, but be it eternally remembered that Christ holds the keys to these things, and one day will overcome them, giving everlasting victory to His people. Hear Paul: "So when this corruptible shall have put on incorruption, and this mortal shall have put on immortality,

then shall be brought to pass the saying that is written, Death is swallowed up in victory" (I Cor. 15:54).

13. What were the first things John was to write (Rev. 1:19)?

John was to write first the things he had seen. John had seen the History of the Church from Her beginning to that time, as he had been one of the main leaders, and he was thoroughly acquainted with everything relative to the Church from the day of Pentecost till he was on Patmos, and the account we have from Him is correct. We thank God for this Inspired record of the Church in the days of the apostles. We will not forget that Revelation is the Inspired History of the Church in all ages up to the very judgment, much of it being written before the events occurred, making it a Book of Prophecy (Rev. 1:3; 22:18, 19).

14. What were the second things John was to write (Rev. 1:19)?

John was to write the things that were transpiring at that very time. It was an easy matter to write the thing occurring then before his eyes, and thus we have a correct account of the Church in that period, as an Inspired writer would make no mistakes.

15. What were the third things John was to write (Rev. 1:19)?

John was to write the things which were to occur in the future. This part of the Book of Revelation is especially prophetic. Future events were thrown in symbols upon the screen, and John aided by Inspiration interpreted or translated them and wrote them in the Book, and we have revelation as the result.

Daily Lesson No. 5

1. What mystery did Christ have in His right hand (Rev. 1:20)?

Christ had in his right hand the mystery of the Seven Stars and the Seven Golden Candlesticks. There is a tenderness here that is wonderful. The care that Christ has for His Church and for the angels that minister to the heirs of salvation (see Heb. 1:14) is most beautiful. It is hard to fully understand and appreciate Christ's love for His Church. He does hold Her in His very hand.

2. What are the Seven Stars (Rev. 1:20)?

"The Seven Stars are the angels of the Seven Churches." These angels are not human beings. They are **angels.** Angels often work through men or get men to work. In Acts 8:26 an angel directed the preacher in the way where he would have an opportunity to preach to man that needed Christ. In Acts 10:3-6 an angel appeared to good Cornelius and commanded him to send for Peter who would tell him how to be saved. An angel redeemed Jacob from evil (Gen. 48:16), and it was an angel that looked after the destiny of Israel (Isa. 63:9). If we could truly realize that angels are the servants of the saints (Heb. 1:14), and that they are constantly looking after every interest of the Church, we would appreciate the more their ministry. Saints are above angels, for saints will judge them (I Cor. 6:3).

3. What are the Seven Golden Candlesticks (Rev. 1:20)?

"The Seven Candlesticks which thou sawest are the Seven Churches." These represent the seven great epochs of the one great New Testament Church. These Seven Candlesticks also represent the Church as a great light in the world. Jesus said concerning His

people and Church: "Ye are the light of the world, a City that is set on a hill can not be hid" (Matt. 5:14).

4. John was to write first to what Church (Rev. 2:1)?

John was to write first to the Ephesian Church. The first message was to the Ephesian Church, because it represented the first epoch of Church History. Ephesus was chosen to represent the maidenhood days of the Church because the headquarters had been moved from Jerusalem to Ephesus.

5. What did Christ have in His right hand (Rev. 2:1)?

Christ had in His right hand the Seven Stars. This has had attention before, and needs none at this point.

6. Where does Christ walk (Rev. 2:1)?

Christ walks in the midst of the Seven Golden Candlesticks. We have already learned that these Seven Candlesticks are the Seven Churches, but we wish to emphasize at this time the fact that Christ gets His happiness from being with His people. In giving His great commission He added the promise: "And, lo, I am with You alway, even unto the end of the world" (Matt. 28:20). If the members loved the Church as Christ does, the ministers would not have to walk their legs off, and pat them on the back to get them to attend service, for they would be there without fail. The Scriptural imperative is: "Not forsaking the assembling of yourselves together, as the manner of some is; but exhorting one another: and so much the more, as ye see the day approaching" (Heb. 10:25). Fail not your Christ and be at every service. You need it more than the Church needs you. Christ will be there. He walks among His people.

7. What is the first thing Christ knew about this Church (Rev. 2:2)?

Christ knew their works. Christ knows all about His people. There is no deceiving of Him. In the following Jesus tells how well acquainted He is with us: "But I say unto you, That every idle word that men shall speak, they shall give account thereof in the day of judgment" (Matt. 12:36)). Too, all the hairs of our heads are numbered (Matt. 10:30), showing He does know all about us. Do right and you will love for Him to know your whole life.

8. What was the second thing Christ knew about this Church (Rev. 2.2)?

Christ knew their labor. There is a difference between work and labor. Work is done leisurely, without much strain or effort, but labor is wrought under difficulty, pain and suffering. The Ephesian Church labored, doing service when it was a cross, but Christ knew all about it, and will not fail to reward them.

9. What was the third thing Christ knew about this Church (Rev. 2:2)?

Christ knew their patience. Patience is one of the Christian graces. Patience is to be added to a temperate and faithful life (II Peter 1:6). Read more about it: "For ye have need of patience, that, after ye have done the will of God, ye might receive the promise" (Heb. 10:36). We may keep all of the other commands, and live an impatient life, and be without the great promise of eternal life. Impatient people would not fit in and could not be a part of the great family of God.

10. What class was it that this Church could not bear (Rev. 2:2)?

They could not bear them that were evil. They well nigh kept a

clean house. People who really live clean lives are unhappy with wicked people. You are known by your association. It never misrepresents any one.

11. What did the Ephesian Church do concerning false apostles (Rev. 2:2)?

She tried them and found them liars. In the Ephesian period of the Church there were twelve apostles Divinely appointed to sit on twelve thrones and judge God's Israel (Matt. 19:28), and in the written Word they remain judges in the Church and will till the judgment day, but there were laymen in the Church who thought they had as much right to the apostleship as did the twelve and set themselves up as such, but when the thing was tested they were found liars. Even the great apostle Paul did not claim equal authority with the twelve, for when the contention came in the Antioch Church over circumcision and keeping the law, Paul and Barnabas went up to Jerusalem and let the twelve apostles settle the matter (Acts 15:1-31). In Paul's future ministry he delivered to the Churches the decrees ordained by the apostles and elders at Jerusalem (Acts 16:4), which shows again that Paul recognized their authority in the Church.

12. The Ephesian Church had done what (Rev. 2:3)?

She had borne. She had borne all the burden that goes with preaching the whole truth, the suffering and persecution it brings, and, too, She had borne all the responsibility of financing the Church, keeping down troubles among the members, and impartially ministering to them all. There are so few members of the Church now who are willing to get under the load, under the cross, financially and otherwise, and live so that Christ can depend upon them at all times and under all circumstances. As you study these things, we hope you fully realize that you are not only studying the greatest Book in the Bible, but that you are learning the greater things about Christian living. From now on get under the burdens of the Church, be a pillar in God's Temple, let responsibilities rest heavily upon you, and bear them for Him Who bore all for you, for us all. You be on hand with your time, with your labor, with your money, and in the judgment you will be rewarded, because you have borne the burden for Christ. Do not wait for officials to ask you for money for the Church, but offer it. If you give it before you are asked for it, it is then an OFFERING, but otherwise, it is only a response.

13. The Ephesian Church had what (Rev. 2:3)?

She had patience. Are you a patient Church member? Are you meek, humble and patient when everything goes wrong? Do other members have trouble because of you, of your impatience? Are you so gentle and patient that your association with other members is pleasing to them. God help you.

14. For what did the Ephesian Church labor (Rev. 2:3)?

She labored for the sake of the name of Christ. That was a time when people did not want to hear the name of Christ, when they hated that name, when "they blasphemed the worthy name by the which they were called" (Jas. 2:7), when it cost something to be a Christian, but they never gave up the name of Christ, but rejoiced in their labor for it.

15. Did the Church faint during these trials (Rev. 2:3)?

She did not faint during these trials Many church members get along fine till it is necessary to suffer for the name of Christ and then they fall out, not able to stand persecution, for "they had received the Word into stony places" (Matt. 13:20, 21). Christ can not use such people. Christ wants followers who love Him all the way to the cross, upon the cross, and under the cross. Are you such? Jesus said: "And he that taketh not his cross, and followeth after Me is not worthy of Me" (Matt. 10:38). Get under the cross, or you are none of His.

Daily Lesson No. 6

1. Did Christ have anything against the Ephesian Church (Rev. 2:4)?

He said: "Nevertheless I have somewhat against thee." With all of their work, labor, patience, proving false apostles of being liars, sufferings for the name of Christ, and bearing so many things, so many crosses, for Him, when they were weighed they were in part found wanting. It certainly requires much to be a Christian, all that the word means. Does this Judge have anything against us? Have we done all He demands? God, help us.

2. What did Christ have against the Ephesian Church (Rev. 2:4)?

She had left Her first love. At one time this Church had loved Christ to the extent that She sold all She had and gave it to His Cause (Acts 2:44, 45; 4:34-37). Later She lost this great love and was not as generous as She had been. If you do not love Christ enough to give liberally of your means to support His Church, "you are weighed and found wanting." He certainly has something against you. Again, we say, never wait for the officials of the Church to ask you for financial support, but make OFFERINGS and not RESPONSES.

3. What was She to remember (Rev. 2:5)?

She was to remember from whence She had fallen. The average church member to-day who does not support the Church financially, does not believe he has fallen, neither did the fallen Ephesian Church members, and God was trying to get them to know that they had fallen.

4. What were they to do first (Rev. 2:5)?

They were to repent. Repent means to quit meanness. Any one can understand that definition. Jesus said: "I tell you, Nay: but except ye repent, ye shall all likewise perish" (Luke 13:3). The last message from hell was an effort to get people to repent and not enter that place of torment (Luke 16:22-31). Three worlds, heaven, earth, and hell, are trying to get sinners to repent, and it seems that it is time to REPENT.

5. What works were they to do (Rev. 2:5)?

They were to do the first works. Before this have we mentioned the fact that the early Church so loved that She gave all of her earthly possessions to Christ. There was nothing left undone, whether it was preaching the gospel, or paying to have it done, or to maintain the Church in every needed way. When their love died, they quit work. If you love God and Christ, you will ever be on the job and doing the works so pleasing to Them.

6. What was to result, if they refused obedience (Rev. 2:5)?

If they refused obedience, their Candlestick was to be removed out of His place. Many local churches have perished, because they were unworthy to exist. God simply removed them out of their places. It is repent or perish, work or be destroyed.

7. What did the Ephesian Church hate (Rev. 2:6)?

She hated the doctrine ofthe Nicolaitanes. History tells us that Nicolas, a proselyte of Antioch, one of the seven deacons in the Jerusalem Church, lost faith and taught that Christ is not Deity, is not Divine, is not the Son of God, that He did not rise from the dead, that the Bible is not Inspired, and he had many followers who joined him in teaching the same things. This teaching is the "doctrine of the Nicolaitanes."

8. What does Christ hate (Rev. 2:6).

Christ hates the doctrine of the Nicolaitanes. If the doctrine of Nicolaitanes is true, then we have no Christ, no Christianity, no Church.

9. Those with ears were to do what (Rev. 2:7)?

They were to hear what the Spirit saith unto the Churches. The Holy Spirit in the Book of Revelation has a great message for the Church, but that message will not be heard as long as this remains an unused Book. It is such a pity that Revelation has been abused in neglect. We hope you will most carefully study it and hear the message from the Holy Spirit.

10. What was the reward for overcoming (Rev. 2:7)?

"To him that overcometh will I give to eat of the Tree of Life, which is in the midst of the paradise of God." Jesus Christ is this great Tree of Life, which means we are more fortunate than was Adam before his fall, as we have a greater Tree of Life than he had. We can get a twig from this great Tree of Life and graft it into the stump of our lives, and become living trees, too, trees that bear much fruit.

11. What was the second Church to which John wrote (Rev. 2:8)?

John wrote to the Smyrna Church. The word "Smyrna" means "myrrh" or "perfume." The word "Ephesus" indicates blood, great suffering in the early days of the Church, but Smryna represents the sweetness that always follows suffering. Peter said: "After that ye have suffered awhile, make you perfect, stablish, strengthen, settle you" (I Peter 5:10). The Smyrna Period is the second epoch of Church History.

12. How did Christ represent Himself to the Smyrna Church (Rev. 2:8)?

Christ represented Himself to the Smyrna Church as the First and the Last, Who was dead and is alive. The Nicolaitanes were teaching that Christ had not risen from the dead, and for that reason it was to be preached all over the Christian Brotherhood that the dead Christ does live again. It was to counteract that false teaching. It needs at this time to be taught that the crucified Christ lives and is our Savior.

13. What was the first thing Christ knew about the Smyrna Church (Rev. 2:9)?

Christ knew Her works. Christ was well acquainted with every

member. He knows all about us, too. He knows our works, whether good or evil, and will bring every secret thing into judgment.

14. What was the second thing Christ knew about the Smyra Church (Rev. 2:9)?

Christ knew Her tribulation. Tribulations are for our good a while at least. Peter said: "Beloved, think it not strange concerning the fiery trial which is to try us, as though some strange thing happened unto you. But rejoice, inasmuch as ye are partakers of Christ's sufferings; that, when His glory shall be revealed, ye may be glad also with exceeding joy" (I Peter 4:12, 13). Paul said "We must through great tribulation enter into the Kingdom of God" (Acts 14:22).

15. What was the third thing Christ knew about the Smyrna Church (Rev. 2:9)?

Christ knew Her poverty. The poorest man in the world has nothing but money. The richest man may not have a penny, but is rich in good works and heavenly grace.

Daily Lesson No. 7

1. What did Christ say of this poor Church (Rev. 2:9)?

Christ said He knew Her poverty, but She was rich. Money amounts to nothing, when the owner is not a Christian. If he is a Christian and does not have a penny, he is rich in heavenly blessings. We should strive for the true riches.

2. What blasphemy did Christ know (Rev. 2:9)?

Christ knew the blasphemy of those claiming to be Jews, but were not. There is no such thing as a Jew now. There were Jews up to A. D. 70 when Titus with the Roman army took Jerusalem, destroyed it, destroyed the Jews as a nation, and banished or scattered them to the ends of the earth. In Old Testament times we had Jews and Gentiles, but now we have Christians and Gentiles. See Rev. 11:1, 2. The Jews not being Christians, they have to be Gentiles. Therefore, when a man says he is a Jew now, God says he is a liar (Rev. 3:9).

3. What did Christ say those claiming to be Jews are (Rev. 2:9)?

Christ said They are the synagogue of Satan. That makes them a counterfeit church now. This is the second counterfeit church set up in opposition to the true Church of the New Testament, the Nicolaitanes being the first. We shall study about another one soon. Every counterfeit church is a synagogue of Satan. The Devil has counterfeited everything about the Church.

4. What were they told not to fear (Rev. 2:10)?

"Fear none of those things which thou shalt suffer." Hear Christ on this subject again: "Fear not them that kill the body, but are not able to kill the soul: but rather fear Him Who is able to destroy both soul and body in hell" (Matt. 10:28). Therefore, we should not fear what man can do.

5. What was the Devil to do to some of them in the Smyrna Church (Rev. 2:10)?

"Behold, the Devil shall cast some of you into prison." The Devil thinks that if he can get a Christian put into some jail that he has ruined him for all time to come. He has seen to it that many have gone into prison.

6. Why was the Devil to cast some of them into prison (Rev. 2:10)?

The Devil did it to try them. We well remember how the Devil tried Job, trying to prove to God that Job would lose faith and curse God, and he is yet trying saints, hoping to find many who will give up Christ and their hope of eternal life. Has he caused you to quit? Begin again.

7. How long were they to have tribulation (Rev. 2:10)?

They were to have tribulation ten days. Revelation is a Book of prophecy (Rev. 1:3; 22:18, 19), and we will let Ezekiel tell us what a prophetic day represents: "And when thou hast accomplished them, lie again on thy right side, and thou shalt bear the iniquity of the house of Israel forty days: I have appointed thee each day for a year" (Eze. 4:6). Here is more evidence a day represents a year: "After the number of days in which ye searched the land, even forty days, each day for a year, shall ye bear your iniquities, even forty years, and ye shall know My breach of promise" (Num. 14:34). Being each prophetic day represents a year, and we are studying a prophetic Book, we are certain that the ten days here mentioned represent ten years. Under Diocletion and in 303 A. D. began ten great persecutions against the Church, one each year for ten years, fulfilling to the letter this prophecy. The Bible and History correspond exactly here.

8. How long were they to be faithful (Rev. 2:10)?

They were to be faithful unto death. It is not enough to be faithful for a little while and quit, but it must continue on and on till death. It is easy to be true to Christ a little while, but to remain loyal when the Devil has the opportunity to take you through all the fiery afflictions which are to try you means the showing of the real man you are. Thus you are proved to be pure gold or good wheat with all the chaff removed. Days of testing are the good days, times when we have the opportunity to show our genuine loyalty to Christ.

9. What was to be given them for life-time faithfulness (Rev. 2:10)?

Each was to have a crown of life. The crown stands for great honor. Kings and queens appreciate their crowns, some of them worth many thousands of dollars, but all earthly crowns put together can not equal the crown of life. This crown stands for eternal living, everlasting happiness, the running over of the joy-cup of the soul in that "House not made with hands, eternal in the heavens" (II Cor. 5:1).

10. Those with ears were to do what (Rev. 2:11)?

They were to hear what the Spirit saith unto the Churches. We may read and reread the Book of Revelation a thousand times and think we have heard all the Holy Spirit has said to the Seven Churches, but we are mistaken. On and on through the years we shall see things in this Book we never saw before. Therefore, let us ever continue to hear the Holy Spirit speaking to us.

11. Those who overcome will not be hurt of what (Rev. 2:11)?

They will not be hurt of the second death. Death does not mean unconsciousness nor annihilation, but it means separation. Sin makes a gulf between God and the sinner in this world, and all dying "without God and without Hope" will be separated again from God in the eternal world, and this second separation is the "second death."

12. What was the third Church to which John wrote (Rev. 2:12)?

John wrote to the Pergamos Church. The word Pergamos means "Citadel," and represents the Papal City coming into existence at this time, about which we will study much as we pass on through the Book of Revelation. It also represents the third epoch of Church History. The first four epochs of Church History, set forth in the Ephesian, Smyrna, Pergamos, and Thyatira Churches, averaged a little over one hundred and twenty-five years each, and if you will think of these as being nearly equally divided, you will be very close to the truth, the Bible and History being in perfect accord.

13. How did Christ represent Himself to the Pergamos Church (Rev. 2:12)?

Christ represented Himself as the One with the sharp Sword with two edges. His having the two-edged Sword means His people will be passing through a war period. It was during this third epoch of Church History that Political Rome decided to try to wipe the Church from the face of the earth, and waged literal war against Her, but was unable to succeed, and the war called off with Rome the greater loser.

14. What was the first thing Christ knew about the Pergamos Church (Rev. 2:13)?

Christ knew Her works. Each time Christ is fully acquainted with the works of the Church, keeping perfect account of every detail. It would be well for all of us if we would fully realize that Christ knows all about us, and we will have to account for every thought, word, and deed.

15. Where did the Pergamos Church dwell (Rev. 2:13)?

The Permagos Church dwelt where Satan's seat was. This brings us to a sad part of Church History, for here the Devil has been able to get into the very Church of God. His seat is in the Church. We shall find that from this time on until he is driven out the Church will suffer much counterfeit teaching, there being really three of these counterfeit churches opposing the true New Testament Church. The three counterfeit churches were, as follows: The Nicolaitan Church, those with a form of Godliness, but denying the Inspiration of the Bible and the Deity of Christ; the second was the Synagogue of Satan, fostered by the Jews; and the third was the Papal Church, called at first Jezebel. The Devil working in these three counterfeit churches did every possible thing to ruin and destroy the true Church of our Lord.

Daily Lesson No. 8

1. To what did the Pergamos Church hold fast (Rev. 2:13)?

She held fast to the name of Christ. This shows that when Satan entered the Church he tried to get them to give up the name of Christ for some other name, telling them the name had nothing to do with with it or he had a better name for them. In the three countefeit churches mentioned he offered them three unscriptural names for the one "worthy name by the which they were called," the name of Christ (Jas. 2:7). Many accepted the unscriptural names, joined the counterfeit churches, and became bitter enemies ofthe true Church, martyring many of her members, as we shall see later. We make

these suggestions here, because we are now fast approaching the place where we have to study them in detail.

2. What was it the Pergamos Church did not deny (Rev. 2:13)?

The Pergamos Church did not deny the faith. This is evidence that when the Devil moved into the Church he also tried to get the members to give up their faith in Christ as the Head of the Church and to have faith in a man as the head. This was literally true and a little later we will tell you how the Papal Church was started and how the pope was set up in Christ's place as the head of the church, and millions were martyred, because they would not give up their faith in Christ and accept the pope as their head. It cost much to be simply Christian in those days.

3. Who was God's faithful martyr in the Pergamos Church (Rev. 2:13)?

Antipas was God's faithful martyr in the Pergamos Church. Antipas was but one of the millions martyred before it was all over, but he is named here because he was the first martyr in the Pergamos period. He died in the faith, called "My faithful martyr," showing he was killed because he would not deny the faith, which is more proof that some one was trying to get him to give up faith.

4. Where was Antipas martyred (Rev. 2:13)?

Antipas was martyred where Satan dwelt. The Devil was after him. He was after all the Christians, but made a public example of Antipas that he might drive through fear others to abandon their faith in Christ as the Head of the Church. He won over many to accept the pope as head.

5. Did Christ have anything against the Pergamos Church (Rev. 2:14)?

Christ did have a few things against Her. This proves the success of the Devil. He had caused many of Her members to give up faith in Christ, and to join affinity with the counterfeit teachers and teaching. He has never ceased his work of destroying true faith. He is after every believer of truth to-day, so much so, that we should examine ourselves most carefully to see whether or not we are truly in the faith.

6. What was the first false or counterfeit teaching in the Pergamos Church (Rev. 2:14)?

It was the doctrine of Balaam. This doctrine consisted of three cardinal principles, as follows:

(1) To cast stumblingblocks in the way of God's people.
(2) To practice idolatry.
(3) To commit fornication.

The Devil through false teachers has never failed to put stumblingblocks, hindrances, in the way of Christians, and by so doing has caused the fall of many. Friend, look out for the pit-falls waiting for you.

The practice of idolatry, the second cardinal principle given in the foregoing, was brought into the Church in the form of image-worship, placing on church-walls pictures and images of various saints and of Christ, and bowing to them, praying to and through them, all of which was and is the practice of the Papacy.

Teaching to commit fornication, the third cardinal principle given, has reference to Spiritual fornication, claiming marriage rights with Christ, the Divine and Spiritual Husband of the Church (Rom. 7:4),

without really being married to Him. The truth of the matter is. The Catholic Church is married to the pope and not to Christ, leaving her a fornicator in all of her relationships with Christ.

7 What was the first bad thing which Balaam did (Rev. 2:14)?

He taught wicked people to cast stumblingblocks before God's Old Testament Israel. This literally has reference to that Old Testament Balaam, about whom you may read in Numbers; chapters 22; 23, 24; 25:1-3; 31:8-16. In the references given Balaam and his false teaching are fully set forth, and God used both him and his false doctrine to represent the pope and his false teaching.

8. What was the second bad thing which Balaam did (Rev. 2:14)?

Balaam taught God's Old Testament Israel to eat things sacrificial unto idols. What Balaam did here for the hurt of God's Old Testament people, the pope, the Balaam of our day, is doing for the ruination of Christians now.

9. What was the third bad thing which Balaam did (Rev. 2:14)?

Balaam taught God's Old Testament Israel to commit fornication. This was literal fornication of the flesh, and represents the Spiritual fornication perpetrated by the pope and his church.

10. Some of the members of the pergamos Church held to what other false doctrine (Rev. 2:15)?

They held to the doctrine of the Nicolaitanes. This doctrine has been explained before. It taught that Christ is not Deity, is not Divine, is not God's Son, that He did not rise from the dead, and that the Bible is not authoritative.

11. What does Christ hate (Rev. 2:15)?

Christ hates the doctrine of the Nicolaitanes. It is super-human mercy and grace that will not blow to atoms the doctrine that opposes everything Christian, everything which Christ bought with His own blood.

12. What was the Pergamos Church commanded to do (Rev. 2:16)?

She was commanded to repent. It is a gracious God indeed who will not at once destroy such false teachers as made havoc of the Pergamos Church, but will give the man opportunity to repent, to begin again, to make good. Such mercy is being given to all sinners to-day. It should produce genuine repentance in all.

13. What was to result, if they did not repent (Rev. 2:16)?

If they did not repent, Christ was to come quickly and fight against them with the Sword of His mouth. Instead of Christ's using the sword of steel in punishing His enemies, He uses the sword of His mouth, the Bible, and tries to teach them the way from wrong into the right. It does seem that such love would lift the lowest sinner to mountain-tops of goodness.

14. Those with ears were to do what (Rev. 2:17)?

Those with ears were to hear what the Spirit saith unto the Churches. This is the third time all have been commanded to hear all the Holy Spirit has said in the Book of Revelation. Surely never again will we say, It is a sealed Book, that we should not study it.

15. Those that overcame were to have what (Rev. 2:17).

Those that overcame were to eat of the hidden manna, and have a white stone and a new name in it, which no one else without the

stone knew. The Hidden Manna is the Bread of Life which all Christians enjoy in Christ.

To get the lesson concerning the White Stone, it is necessary to tell you the history of it. When a man was brought before the Court and proved to be innocent, the judge gave him a white stone, which stood for innocence, for acquittal. Also, when a man was a faithful soldier till the war was over, his official gave him a white stone, indicative of the fact that he had been a good soldier and that he had an honorable discharge. Again, if two men formed a great friendship and they were going to separate, they took a white stone, cut it into two equal parts, one carving his name on one piece, the other carving his name on the other piece, and then they exchanged pieces, each having the piece with the name of the other man, of his friend. In thus giving to the other man a piece of white stone with the name of the giver on it a pledge of life-time friendship was made, even pledging so much as to die for the other man, if it should ever be necessary. Then late in life these two men would wish to meet again, but they are old now, they have changed so much since they saw each other, that it is doubtful they will recognize each other if they should meet. Therefore, each as he goes up and down the earth shows his piece of white stone to all he meets, hoping to find that friend who can match it and recognize his own name. If they met and matched their pieces of white stone, they ran into each other's embrace, exclaiming, "My friend, my friend!" If they never met, their firstborn sons inherited the pieces of white stones, knowing that if they ever met, though they had never seen each other, they would be friends.

To all who overcome sin and thus become the friends of Jesus He gives a white stone with His own name in it, and it stands for good soldiers of the cross, for the eternal friendship of Jesus Christ, and when we stand in the Courts of the judgment day, even before the Son of God, to give an account of our stewardship here, He will acquit us, give us the liberty represented in the "little white stone." This is one of the most beautiful and most wonderful promises in all the Bible. It stands for so much, means so much, just what every soldier of the cross needs here and there.

Daily Lesson No. 9

1. What was the fourth Church to which John wrote (Rev. 2:18)?

   John wrote to the Thyatira Church. Thyatira means "dressed-up" or a "perfumed dress." It is during this period that the Papal-queen is fully made known and later is seen in her queenly robes perfumed (Rev. 2:20; 17:4; 18:13). It also represents the fourth epoch of Church History, that ending just before the "Dark Ages."

2. How did Christ represent Himself to the Thyatira Church (Rev. 2:18)?

   Christ represented Himself as the Son of God with eyes like fire, and His feet like fine brass. As has been stated before, His fiery eyes and feet like brass indicate war. In this epoch of Church History He will lead His people through war and fiery tests.

3. What was the first thing Christ knew of the Thyatira Church (Rev. 2:19)?

Christ knew Her works. Christ's thorough knowledge of His people is a sure thing. There is nothing covered to Him.

4. What was the second thing Christ knew of the Thyatira Church (Rev. 2:19)?

Christ knew Her charity. We will not forget that the Papal Church was coming into prominence, and made a wonderful growth by her charity. A church may be the worst counterfeit on earth, but if she will clothe the ragged, feed the hungry, educate the orphan, and care for the sick in well equipped hospitals, she will grow and have a great following. The Catholic Church does these things and profits by them.

5. What was the third thing Christ knew of the Thyatira Church (Rev. 2:19)?

Christ knew Her service. Regardless of the counterfeit element in the Church, She did serve humanity in a great way and Christ was well acquainted with every deed of kindness done to any, to all.

6. What was the fourth thing Christ knew of the Thyatira Church (Rev. 2:19)?

Christ knew Her faith. Many of Her members had lost faith in the true Church, as we will learn later, but there was a minority element that remained true to Christ and the Bible, all of which Christ well knew, and gave them credit for it.

7. What was the fifth thing Christ knew of the Thyatira Church (Rev. 2:19)?

Christ knew Her patience. For a congregation to be as sorely tried as the Thyatira Church was and to remain patient, meant they had been with Jesus Christ. Patience is one of the most beautiful things, and is the hardest to live under all circumstances.

8. Which one of those five things was doubled, mentioned twice (Rev. 2:19)?

Her works were mentioned twice. This was done to bring out a great truth, which we will learn in a few minutes.

9. Which were greater, Her first works or Her last works (Rev. 2:19)?

Her last works were more than the first. The works mentioned the first time represented the works of the Church in Her early history, but those mentioned the last time are those later in Her history, and they were given in this way to show that regardless of internal trouble She was increasing in good works. We wish the same might be said of all congregations.

10. Did Christ have anything against the Thyatira Church (Rev. 2:20)?

Christ did have a few things against Her. It is a pity for such a faithful and working congregation in so many ways to be lacking in anything, but the same is true of the best of Christians. There is some little thing about the best of us that might be better, so all of us need much grace after we have done our very best.

11. What woman did this Church suffer to teach false doctrine (Rev. 2:20)?

This Church suffered Jezebel to teach false doctrine. Jezebel is the first of twenty-one names given in the Book of Revelation of the Roman Catholic Church, and at this point it is necessary to give the origin of this counterfeit church. When there was no Roman Catholic Church, Political Rome so feared the spread of Christianity that

she decided to wipe from the face of the earth the whole New Testament Church, and waged literal war against Christians, compelling th Church to defend Herself by selecting a leader for Her suffering saints to lead them against the Roman enemy. Rome did not succeed and the struggle was called off. Several years later Political Rome repeated the effort and failed again. This time the man made leader by the Church and who had been successful in the struggle of defense went before the Church and told the Christian Brotherhood that he had not only protected the Church in the great struggle, but that he descended from the apostle Peter who had the keys of the kingdom, that by birth he had inherited them, and the Church should recognize him as Her head, but the Church laughed him to scorn, telling him that She had a Divine Head in Christ, and certainly would not accept a human one in His place. Therefore, this man is not heard from any more. Several years later Rome made Her third attempt to destroy Christianity from the earth, and the Church chose Leo to defend Her interest against Political Rome, and when Rome failed this time, Leo went before the Church, as his predecessor had done, and claimed to be a direct descendant from Peter, and requested that the Church should make him Her head. By this time the Church had been in conflict so long, having studied the Bible so little during that time, that a bare majority voted Leo the head of the Church in A. D. 440, and this was the beginning of the Catholic Church, its having come right out of the true and New Testament Church by splitting it, and branching off with a majority of Her members.

After this split came in the true Church, the majority part forming the Catholic Church, the minority element that remained true set up great opposition to Papal Rome by teaching many of her members and winning some of them back to the truth. When the pope saw that he was losing many of his followers he formed an alliance with Political Rome, that each with his following might protect the other. However, the minority element continued to teach and win back many Catholics and then the pope received financial aid from Political Rome to pay Catholic missionaries to go over the whole Christian Brotherhood and teach the laity that they should not read the Bible, but ask the priests for information when it was desired. This helped to entrench the pope for awhile, but the minority element continued teaching and preaching that of all times in the History of the Church this was the time to read and know the Bible, the truth. Therefore, all the Bibles in the languages of the laity were confiscated and burned, leaving only the Latin Bible, which only the most learned could understand. These things paved the way for the "Dark Ages," and left the pope completely in power. Thus we have given very briefly the origin of the Catholic Church, and as we proceed through the Book of Revelation we shall be introduced to some very black history from that Church.

12. What erroneous name did Jezebel give to herself (Rev. 2:20)?

She called herself a prophetess. She was claiming miraculous power, the power to prophesy. All down through the history of the Catholic Church she has claimed miraculous power, the same that Christ had, and many of her children make the same claim.

13. Whom did Jezebel, Papal Rome, teach and seduce (Rev. 2:20)?
She taught and seduced God's servants, those who were members of the New Testament Church. That is how it was possible to split the New Testament Church, and lead off a majority into the formation of the Catholic Church. No, the Catholic Church was not formed by some leaders going out into the world, among the unsaved and teaching those, but it was done by "seducing" Christians to depart from the true faith.
14. What was the first thing Jezebel, Papal Rome, taught (Rev. 2:20)?
She taught God's servants to commit fornication. This is not physical fornication, but Spiritual, teaching them to depart from Christ as their Head, and to make the pope their head. Thus they were married to the pope and claim marriage rights with Christ, and not being married to Christ at all, they live in Spiritual fornication. If the Catholic Church were both married to Christ and to the pope, it would be polygamy, a thing which Christ would not tolerate.
15. What was the second thing Jezebel taught (Rev. 2:20)?
She taught God's servants to eat things sacrificed to idols. This is **idolatry.** When the Catholics covered their church walls with the images of saints and of Christ this idolatry in the Church began. They are yet on her walls, as any one can see for himself and know that we are not guessing about these things.

Daily Lesson No. 10

1. Christ gave Jezebel what opportunity (Rev. 2:21)?
Christ gave her space to repent. God does not desire to ruin people who sin, who make mistakes, but He wants to reform them, and gives every possible opportunity for them to repent. That is the way people deal with each other, kick them down and out, but God does not do it that way. Many sinners are afraid of God, which is so unfortunate, for we better fall into God's hands than into the hands of unmerciful men.
2. Did Jezebel repent (Rev. 2:21)?
She did not repent. Christ is not blamable for her ruination. He did His part. We have a similar circumstance in the following: "O Jerusalem, Jerusalem, thou that killest the prophets, and stonest them that are sent unto thee, how often would I have gathered thy children together, even as a hen gathereth her chickens under her wings, and ye would not" (Matt. 23:37). "Ye would not" are the saddest words in our language.
3. Where was she to be cast (Rev. 2:22)?
She was to be cast into a bed. God's saying He would cast her into a bed shows He was going to make her woefully sick. Many people for a long time glory in sin, but nothing will make them more sick in after years than when the sad reaping of sinful sowing comes, and it never fails to come. The sickest people of all ages have been those sin-sick, perhaps on their way from cells to the gallows, to electric chairs, to eternity, and going "without God and without hope."
4. What had some committeed with Jezebel, Papal Rome (Rev. 2:22)?
Some had committed adultery with her. This is Spiritual adultery, claiming marriage relation and marriage rights with Christ when when they were not married to Him, but to the pope of Rome.

5. Where were she and they to be cast, if they did not repent (Rev. 2:22)?

They were to be cast into great tribulation. God offered mercy without punishing them, if they would repent, but if they refused to repent, great tribulation was to be visited upon them. They were not to have just a little tribulation, just a little punishment, but they were to be cast "into" it, being simply baptized all over in it, getting it abundantly. God's wrath is not visited upon those who make mistakes and quit, reform, but upon those who refuse to repent.

6. Did Jezebel have children (Rev. 2:23)?

Jezebel did have children. Jezebel, as has been stated, is the Catholic Church, and her children are churches that sprang off from her, directly or indirectly. Jezebel is the big counterfeit church, and her children are counterfeit churches. At this point we are impressed to make thorough examination of ourselves that we may be most sure that we are Bible Christians in every sense of the word, that we are believing and practicing nothing that is counterfeit. We better do it just as it reads in God's Word, for positively God will accept nothing that is counterfeit. The Devil counterfeits to rob God of us, and it is such a pity when we become parties to our own eternal destruction from the presence of God. The idea that any old thing will do, just so the heart is right, will not work, for the heart is not right if it refuses to search and know the truth and live it every day.

7. What was to become of Jezebel's children (Rev. 2:23)?

God will kill them with death. Thus we have presented to us the sad end of all counterfeit churches. The expression "I will kill her children with death" means much. Why say "I will kill with death?" In Rev. 3:1 we will learn that it is possible for a church to be dead when she thinks she is most alive, and the counterfeit churches are dead while they think they live. The false teaching of the counterfeit churches is death itself, death to the church and death to all shee converts to her way of thinking, and this death, this rot, so to speak, that is within her and a very part of her is all sufficient to kill her and will when its deathly influence has had time to do its destructive work. That is why they are to be killed with "death," the evil that is in her teaching and living. Those who are truly Christian as the Bible teaches do not need to worry about the counterfeit churches, other than to have no part in nor with them, for their own rot, death, will kill them at the proper time. It is not our job to kill them.

8. What were the churches to know first (Rev. 2:23)?

They were to know that God searches the reins and hearts. God searches out and discovers every counterfeit thing about the churches, and every individual in them. There is no hiding things from the all-seeing eyes. He will not overlook these counterfeits when they are discovered. There is but one safe way and that is, do it as the Bible teaches, doing it to please God, not caring what people think.

9. What were the Churches to know next (Rev. 2:23)?

The Churches were to know that God will give unto every one according to his works. It does differ then what a man believes, what

he does. He must do it just as it reads, leaving off all counterfeits, if he expects eternal life from God.

10. Were there some in the Thyatira Church who did not hear and did not know the counterfeit teachings of Jezebel (Rev. 2:24)?

There were some who did not hear and know her counterfeit teaching. If all people to-day would refuse to hear unscriptural teaching, they would never be led astray, but there are so many with "itching ears," the worst itch in all the world, that only counterfeits will satisfy them.

11. How far down did Jezebel's doctrine carry those deceived by it (Rev. 2:24)?

It carried them all the way down "the depths of Satan." Papal Rome and her harlot children teach counterfeits enough to fill all the lower regions with those whom Christ never knew. There is no depth so low that can not be reached with counterfeits, with false teachings, and yet no one seems to be very much alarmed.

12. Were those free from Jezebel's false teaching to be further burdened (Rev. 2:24)?

They were not to be further burdened. God always makes our burdens just as light as possible, as is best for us. It is necessary that we have burdens and crosses, but He will not suffer us to be tried when it is not for our good.

13. What were they to do with that which they already had (Rev. 2:25)?

They were to hold fast that which they had till the coming of Christ. The truth had been preached to them. They had that already, and were to make sure they kept it. All should study, know the truth, obey it, and be sure they never fail to keep it to the very end.

14. Those who overcame and kept God's works unto the end were to have what power (Rev. 2:26)?

They were to have power over the nations. Obedience to God means power with God and men. The power of sinners is limited and soon passes away, but Christians will rule this world, for they will own it and peacefully enjoy it when the wicked are removed from them (Psa. 37:10, 11).

15. Those that overcome will rule the nations with what (Rev. 2:27)?

They will rule the nations with a rod of iron. A thousand years before Christ came intothis world it was prophesied that He would rule with a rod of iron (Psa. 2:7-9). The same is stated concerning Him in the New Testament (Rev. 12:5). The overcomers will be reigning with Christ in His triumphant Church when they rule with a rod of iron, the "Scepter of righteousness," the Bible.

Daily Lesson No. 11

1. How shall the nations be broken by those who overcome (Rev. 2:27)?

"As the vessels of a potter shall they be broken to shivers." This means the destruction, the breaking up of nations and kingdoms, and rendering them powerless to oppose and damage God's people again. They have long been maltreating the Church, but that day will soon end. God's people will triumph.

2. From Whom did Christ receive His power over the nations (Rev. 2:27)?

Christ received His power over the nations from God. Hear Christ tell all about that: "And Jeus came and spake unto them, saying, All power is given unto Me in heaven and in earth" (Matt. 28:18). Again, Jesus said: "All things are delivered unto Me of My Father" Matt. 11:27). The power which God has given to Christ is now His own, and He has a right to give to others in proportion pleasing to Him.

3. What else will Christ give to those who overcome (Rev. 2:28)?

Christ will give them the "Morning Star." Christ is this "Morning Star." We will read more about it: "We have a more sure word of prophecy; whereunto ye do well that ye take heed, as unto a Light that shineth in a dark place, until the day dawn, and the Day Star arises in your heart" (II Peter 1:19). This shows that this Day-Star, Christ, desires to rise, not out of some eastern sky, but in our hearts and flood the whole life with day-time, with eternal light.

4. Those with ears are to do what (Rev. 2:29)?

Those with ears are to hear what the Spirit saith unto the Churches. Do we have ears? Have we heard the Holy Spirit's message as given in the Book of Revelation? We have not, if we have failed to study, to know it. May God forgive such neglect of such a great Book, of such wonderful sayings from the Holy Spirit.

5. What was the fifth Church to which John was to write (Rev. 3:1)?

John was to write to the Sardis Church. Sardis is a "Precious Stone," a "Ruby," and represents Papal finery. There is no other Church on earth that displays so much wealth and finery as does the Catholic Church. It is thus she has so much power over so-called great people. Her riches give her power over the nations until Christ and His people begin to rule in a great way.

Sardis also represents the fifth epoch of Church History, the period of the "Dark Ages," which lasted twelve hundred and sixty years, during which time Catholic Rome, allied with Political Rome, ruled the world.

6. How did Christ represent Himself to the Sardis Church (Rev. 3:1)?

He represented Himself as the One having the Seven Spirits of God and the Seven Stars. We are told in Rev. 6:5 that the Seven Spirits of God are the Seven Horns and the Seven Eyes of Christ, indicating complete power and vision. The Sardis period, the "Dark Ages," was a time of Catholic domination, as has been stated, but when Christ presents Himself here with the Seven Spirits of God, He is saying, It must be understood that I see and understand all things and that I am the great Governor of the world and her affairs, though it seems that the Catholic Church has all power. A great mystery will be revealed when we learn that the great counterfeit Catholic Church together with all the harlot churches coming from her were and are but instruments in Christ's hands to test and prove all people, giving them the opportunity to choose between the counterfeits and the genuine. It is altogether necessary that both the good and the bad be offered to us and that we may have the pleasure of exercising our own volition or free moral agency. Otherwise, we would be like dumb-driven cattle. Yes, Christ with the Seven Spirits of God and His also having the Seven Stars, the angels of the seven Churches, is saying to the powers of earth, You think you are

in control, but you are mistaken, I am yet in command of the affairs of this world.

7. What did Christ know about the Sardis Church (Rev. 3:1)?

Christ knew Her works. The first part of Christ's message to each Church is: "I know thy works." It will be a better day for all of us when we fully realize that Christ does know all about us. If we could see Heaven's great searchlight that pours down upon us every minute, we would be more careful about our thoughts, words, and deeds.

8. What kind of a name did the Sardis Church have (Rev. 3:1)?

She had a name that She lived. She was as confident as one could be, she thought, that she was fully alive. Every member of the Church, more or less, feels the same way now. If all of us should be judged according to what we think we are, all would be well with us, but we are to be judged according to what Christ knows us to be, according to our works.

9. What was the condition of the Sardis Church (Rev. 3:1)?

She was dead and did not know it. That may be the condition of many Church members now. According to our own estimation of ourselves we may be just about perfect, but in God's sight we may have been dead many years. This is the condition of the Church during the "Dark Ages." The Catholic Church dominated the whole world during this time, thought she was thoroughly alive, and she was, in martyring the saints, but in God's sight she was Spiritually dead, altogether dead.

10. What was the first command to the Sardis Church (Rev. 3:2)?

The first command was to be watchful. It was time for Her to watch Her condition. If She had been watching before this, She would not have been dead without knowing it. Her trouble was about what ours is now, for we are so careful to watch others that we neglect ourselves.

11. What was the second command to the Sardis Church (Rev. 3:2)?

The second command was to strengthen the things which remained, that were ready to die. Nearly everything in and about the Sardis Church had died by leaving the true faith and going over to the Catholics, and those who had not gone over were about ready to do so, and that is why this command was given to them.

12. Were the works of the Sardis Church perfect before God (Rev. 3:2)?

Her works were not perfect before God. In Her own eyes Her works were entirely satisfactory, but they were far from it to God. The trouble is we rest not our hope upon having done exactly what God teaches in the Bible, but upon the opinion we have of ourselves, and that is why so many will be so disappointed in the judgment day.

13. What was the Sardis Church to remember (Rev. 3:3)?

She was to remember how She had received and heard. The "how" in this sentence means so much. Remember HOW thou hast received and heard. The HOW represents all the sufferings of Christ in His earthly life, for that is HOW salvation was brought to the world. When we forget Calvary is when we become lukewarm or dead, generally dead, as it was with the Sardis Church.

14. What next was the Sardis Church to do (Rev. 3:3)?

She was to hold fast. Such a command never was more neces-

sary than it was at that time, for the Catholics had drawn away nearly all of the Church members, and were doing their very best to get all of them. It was a time to hold fast to Christ, to the Bible, to the whole truth, and remain free from all counterfeits.

15. What other reformation was Sardis to make (Rev. 3:3)?

She was to repent. The hardest thing on earth to get any one to do is to repent, for that means the giving up of sin, and most people really love sin. They do not realize the bitterness of the reaping time and simply revel in the pleasures of sin during the sowing time. When one hates sin, it is very easy to get him to repent.

Daily Lesson No. 12

1. What was Jesus to do, if the members of the Sardis Church did not watch (Rev. 3:3)?

Jesus was to come upon them as a Thief. Misfortune, failure, shame, and every other bad thing come upon the wicked when they least expect it. It does not pay to sin, to disobey God.

2. Were they to know what hour He would come upon them (Rev. 3:3)?

They were not to know what hour Jesus would come upon them. Wicked people think they are wise enough to take care of their own interests, but "when they shall say, Peace and safety; then sudden destruction cometh upon them" (I Thes. 5:3). Destruction or trouble slips up on the wicked. Again, it does pay to do right and fear not what man can do to us.

3. Were there many or few in Sardis who had not defiled their garments (Rev. 3:4)?

There were only a few who had not defiled their garments. In all ages there have been a few, very few at times, who have remained faithful to God by living the very best they knew, and the same was true in that time when Papal Rome was doing her very best to draw away every Christian from the true faith. To be faithful at such times requires all of our strength plus all the help from heaven we can get.

4. They were to walk with Christ in what (Rev. 3:4)?

They were to walk with Christ in white. Such a reward amply pays God's children for all they have to suffer in this world. The truth of the matter is, our sufferings are nothing comparable to that glory which will be ours in that everlasting Kingdom to come. Just to see Jesus Christ will be reward all sufficient to pay us for our little suffering in this world.

5. Why were they thus to walk with Christ (Rev. 3:4)?

They were thus to walk with Him, because they were worthy. In and of ourselves when we have done our very best we are unworthy to see His face, much less to walk with Him, but He is so very good, kind, and gracious as to forgive all of our sins and remember them against us no more forever (Heb. 8:12), is why He says such are worthy to walk with him in white.

6. Those that overcame were to be clothed in what (Rev. 3:5)?

They were to be clothed in white raiment. We will read what the white raiment means: "And to Her (the Church) was granted that She might be arrayed in fine linen, clean and white: for the fine linen

is the righteousness of saints" (Rev. 19:8). The dress of righteousness is the finest ever worn, and that is what we must wear to walk with God and Christ.

7. What was Christ not to do concerning their names (Rev. 3:5)?

Christ was not to blot their names out of the Book of Life. If our names remain by our righteous living in the Book of Life till the judgment day, all will be well, but if it is blotted out, we will not inherit eternal life. There is but one way to keep our names on that Book and that is by being Christians, doing daily our duty pleasing to God.

8. What was Christ to confess for them before God and the angels (Rev. 3:5)?

Christ promised to confess their names before God and the angels. Christ in confessing us before God and the angels will be all the witness we will need. If He is for us, we are safe eternally. He will gladly confess us, if we live Bibles lives.

9. Those with ears were to do what (Rev. 3:6)?

They were to hear what the Spirit saith unto the Churches. Keep in mind that the Holy Spirit has already spoken to the Churches, and the Book of Revelation contains His messages. To hear what He says to the Churches, we must read and live the Book of Revelation.

10. What was the sixth Church to which John wrote (Rev. 3:7)?

John wrote to the Philadelphia Church. The name "Philadelphia" means "Brotherly Love." The long period of the "Dark Ages," twelve hundred and sixty years, had been filled with jealousy and hatred, a time of bloodshed and war, all because of the ignorance of God's Word that obtained at that time, but in the Philadelphian period of Church History the Love-story of God's eternal truth was preached and it caused mankind to so love each other that the martyrdom period had to end. While there is much difference of opinion religiously, and people do not always feel kindly toward each other, that spirit of love is permeating the world as never before.

The Philadelphian Church also represents the sixth epoch of Church History, that immediately following the "Dark Ages," the time of the restitution of true Christianity, and lasted at least one hundred years.

11. Who is holy (Rev. 3:7)?

Christ is holy. Christ, though tempted in all points as we are (Heb. 4:15), lived a sinless and holy life and is our great Example in all things. He expects us to approach His standard of living as nearly as is possible, doing it every day and hour. The righteous life is the only one that brings any happiness or peace in this world, certainly no other can bring the eternal reward desired.

12. Who is true (Rev. 3:7)?

Christ is true. In Christ is no lie. He has brought truth into the world, the truth that makes us free, for Christ said: "And ye shall know the truth, and the truth shall make you free" (Jno. 8:32). The world long has been enslaved by error, but as truth is known man will be free, and then Christ will be appreciated as never before.

13. Christ has whose key (Rev. 3:7)?

Christ has the key of David. The key is authority or the emblem of office, for Christ sits on David's throne (Luke 1:32). All of the

worthwhile things of David's throne and kingdom, every righteous principle, have been absorbed by the Kingdom of Christ, and in this way David's kingdom lives in the Church-Kingdom.

14. How was Christ to open the door for the Philadelphia Church (Rev. 3:7)?

He was to open so that no man shutteth. Before this time Christ allowed His enemies to do a great number of contrary things concerning the Church, but He is saying here that after this His cause will not have to suffer as in the past, that He has all power concerning the Church. Some think that the Church is going to the dogs, that Christians are fighting a losing battle, but such is not true, for Christians are the only ones who positively know what the end will be, that they will be victorious.

15. How was Christ to shut the door for the Philadelphia Church (Rev. 3:7)?

Christ was to shut it so that no man can open it. From this we know that the Church will not go to the "bow-wows," as so many think. Jesus Christ knows that it is necessary for the Church to have Her ups and downs for a long time, as She needs these fiery trials of testing and sifting, but He is safeguarding Her every interest and sees that "The gates of hell shall never prevail against Her" (Matt. 16:18). If all Christians were as pessimistic as a few are, all would give up and quit. We thank God that is not true. The tribulations through which the Church has passed, and will pass through, are God's agencies to refine Her, trying Her as gold is tried in the fire. Those who are pessimistic and quit are the unworthy ones, the chaff that must be gotten out of the wheat.

Daily Lesson No. 13

1. What did Christ know about the Philadelphian Church (Rev. 3:8)?

Christ knew Her works. There is no hiding from Christ or from God. Hear David on that subject: "Whither shall I go from Thy Spirit: Or whither shall I flee from Thy presence? If I ascend up into heaven, Thou art there: if I make my bed in hell, behold, Thou art there. If I take the wings of the morning, and dwell in the uttermost parts of the sea: even there shall Thy hand lead me, and Thy right hand shall hold me" (Psa. 139:7-10). Christ knows all about us, and we should live right every minute.

2. What did Christ set before the Philadelphian Church (Rev. 3:8)?

Christ set before Her an open door. This is the time of the reformation or restoration of the truth to the world after the "Dark Ages" had passed, and the "open door" was the new opportunity given to God's people. During the "Dark Ages" His people were not allowed religious freedom, and if they would not kiss the toe of the pope and accept him as the representative of Christ, they were killed or severely punished, but with the coming of the Philadelphian period of the Church an open door was set before God's people, and from that time until now religious liberty has been enjoyed.

3. Can any man shut that door (Rev. 3:8)?

No man can shut that door. There are some things beyond the power of man, some things which he can not do. All the devils and sinners of earth can not close that door of opportunity and freedom to the New Testament Church. She will yet pass through glassy seas mingled

with fire, will witness many wars and much bloodshed, but on and on She will march to ultimate victory.

4. How much strength did the Philadelphian Church have (Rev. 3:8)?

She had a little strength. She could not have much strength after passing through the "Dark Ages" and having lost millions of Her members. She might here be called a "little people," few in number, and with very little strength, but these few faithful ones to Christ will multiply and grow like the stone cut from the mountain (Dan. 2:34, 45) till they fill the whole earth with the "knowledge of the glory of God as the waters cover the sea" (Hab. 2:14).

5. What had the Philadelphia Church kept (Rev. 3:8)?

She had kept Christ's Word. She had no part in counterfeits. She lived the truth as it is set forth in the Bible, for She represents the restitution of the Church of the New Testament, of the Bible. "To obey is better than sacrifice," said Samuel to Saul (I Sam. 15:22).

6. What had the Philadelphia Church not denied (Rev. 3:8)?

She had not denied Christ's name. Christ's enemies, including the Devil, have always feared the name of Christ. It was so in the beginning of the New Testament Church, as the following shows: "But that it spread no further among the people, let us straitly threaten them, that they speak henceforth to no man in this name. And they called them, and commanded them not to speak at all nor teach in the name of Jesus" (Acts 4:17, 18). All through the years counterfeiters have sought to destroy Christ's name from the earth in every possible way. The Philadelphian Church was true to Christ's name.

7. Those of the synagogue of Satan said they were what (Rev. 3:9)?

They said they were Jews. This counterfeit church has been mentioned before, as it had its beginning long before the "Dark Ages," but it holds on and does every possible thing against Christianity. The Jews have long been great enemies to Jesus Christ, but according to the eleventh chapter of Romans they will accept Him after the "fulness of the Gentiles."

8. Did those claiming to be Jews tell the truth (Rev. 3:9)?

They did not tell the truth, they lied. Before this we have explained how that we have no Jews since the nation was destroyed by the Romans in A. D. 70. We have Christians and Gentiles, and the Jews are not Christians, making it a necessity for them to be Gentiles now.

9. What was Christ to make the so-called Jews to do (Rev. 3:9)?

Christ was to make them to come and worship at the feet of His People. God made Job's enemies humble themselves before him (Job 42:7-9), and He will make the great enemies of the true Church bow to Her. It does not pay to oppose the truth, for it means humiliation sooner or later. If you will do God's will, you will save yourself from such embarrassment. It pays to do right at all times. The Jews do not have the least idea that they will ever have to humble themselves to Christ, but do it they will just as surely as God lives.

10. What was Christ to make the so-called Jews to know (Rev. 3:9)?

Christ will make them to know that He loves Christians. The Jews hate Christians more than they do any others in all the world, thinking that God hates them also, but they will have to learn that they are mistaken, that God and Christ tenderly love all the saints, that the interest of Christians is the interest of Heaven.

11. What had the Philadelphia Church kept (Rev. 3:10)?

She had kept the Word of Christ's patience. Here She did the safe and sane thing. If all so-called followers of Jesus Christ would leave off every counterfeit and just keep His Word, things would be so different now and in the judgment. Jesus said: "Not every one that saith unto Me, Lord, Lord, shall enter into the Kingdom of heaven; but he that doeth the will of My Father Who is in heaven (Matt. 7:21). There is no way to know His will, except to get it from the Bible, for He has not given other revelations of Himself.

12. Christ was to keep the Philadelphian Church from what (Rev. 3:10)?

Christ was to keep Her from temptation. For awhile it is highly necessary that every Christian be tried. God tried Abraham by having him to offer his only son Isaac (Gen. 22:1-12). James said: "My brethren, count it all joy when ye fall into divers temptations; knowing this, that the trying of your faith worketh patience. But let patience have her perfect work, that ye may be perfect and entire, wanting nothing" (Jas. 1:2-4). Here we are taught to rejoice because of many temptations, as this is the way that leads to perfection. Even Christ was made perfect through suffering (Heb. 2:10). There comes a time when we have suffered enough. "After that ye have suffered awhile, make you perfect, stablish, strengthen, settle you" (I Peter 5:10). The fire is put out when all the dross has been removed from the silver.

13. Temptation is to try how many (Rev. 3:10)?

Temptation is to try everybody in all the world. There is no escaping. We should be very grieved over any one who is not worth tempting or trying. Our trials measure God's confidence in us. It would be hard for God to find another man in whom He could have as much confidence as He did in Job, knowing that when he is tried as Job was he would not fail God. If God can not have much confidence in you, your trials will not be as great as some others have.

14. What is said during the Philadelphian period about the coming of Christ (Rev. 3:11)?

Christ was to come quickly. This tells how He will come when He does come, QUICKLY. The main thing to keep in our minds is, HE WILL COME AND WE SHOULD BE READY.

15. To what was the Philadelphian Church to hold fast (Rev. 3:11)?

She was to hold fast that which She had. She had the truth and the hope of eternal life, things to hold fast till the judgment day, for when they are lost, all is lost.

Daily Lesson No. 14

1. What were wicked people trying to take from the Philadelphian Church (Rev. 3:11)?

The were trying to take Her crown. There is always someone trying to rob others. Wicked people are envious and jealous of the righteous. They never fail to rejoice at the fall of a good man. His misfortune will be published to the whole world, but they are not so careful to spread abroad good things.

2. Those that overcame were to be made what in the Temple of God (Rev. 3:12)?

They were to be made pillars in God's Temple. Do not mix "pillars" with 'pillows," for they are not to furnish resting places for "sleepers," of which the Church is so full, but they are great foundations

on which God can build His great Church-Temple, knowing the pillars will never fail the building, that the foundation is good. How much can God build upon us and know the building is safe? Christ is the great "Corner Stone" of the New Testament Church (Eph. 2:20), but other pillars are needed, and loyal men and women, people tried and true, are also used.

3. Were those made pillars ever to go out of the Temple (Rev. 3:12)?

They were never to go out. Christ is looking for real men and women who are fixetures in His Church, for on such He can depend at all times and under all circumstances. The "in and out class" never mean anything to the Church. Christ can not do anything with a quitter. Some church members are all right as long as they have their way or as long as they are patted on the back, but when it is otherwise they are not there.

4. What was the first name to be written upon those who overcame (Rev. 3:12)?

God's name was the first to be written upon them. Some people think that Christians should wear only Christ's name, but the Church is called by God's name many more times than it is by Christ's name. There are one hundred different New Testament names of the Church, and over one hundred and fifty names of the members of the Church, all found in the New Testament from Acts to Revelation. God's people or His Church should be called by any name the Bible gives them, and no one Church has a COPYRIGHT on either one of them.

5. What was the second name to be written upon those that overcame (Rev. 3:12)?

The name of the City of God was the second name to be written upon them. The "City of God" is the Church, and they were to wear the Church-name just as much as they were the names of God and of Christ, or any other name.

6. By what other name did He call the City of God (Rev. 3:12)?

He called the City of God the New Jerusalem. Both of these are the names of the triumphant Church, as we shall learn later in Revelation. The New Testament Church began in the City of Jerusalem, and the Church here takes Her name in part from that city.

7. From Whom and where does this City of God, this New Jerusalem, come (Rev. 3:12)?

She comes down out of heaven from God. Later in the Book of Revelation we shall read of a beast coming up out of the sea, and another one coming up out of the earth, because they are wicked institutions from the beggarly elements of sin, but the Church is a Heaven-born Institution, comes from above, from God, nothing earthly about it, except the fact that the world is the field in which She operates.

8. What was the third name to be written upon those who overcame (Rev. 3:12)?

Christ's new name was to be written upon them. Christ has revealed in the Bible to us four hundred and fifty names of Himself, and one is mentioned in Rev. 19:12 which has not been revealed to us, and that is the "new name" that will also be written upon His people in that eternal life to come. There is no language known to man in and by which that "new name" could be revealed, and if He were to use the language of heaven by which to make it known, there is no mortal on earth

strong enough mentally to grasp it. Therefore, it will remain the "new name" till we live not in tabernacles of clay, but in "houses not made with hands, eternal in the heavens."

9. Those with ears were to do what (Rev. 3:13)?

Those with ears were to hear what the Spirit saith unto the Churches. This is the sixth challenge in this manner to a knowledge of the Book of Revelation, regardless of so many yet preaching that it is a sealed Book, a Book of mysteries, a Book that can not be understood. Surely such teachers will not be able to deceive us after this.

10. What was the seventh Church to which John wrote (Rev. 3:14)?

He wrote to the Laodicean Church. The name indicates lethargy, sleep, worldliness, and a good time. It also represents the seventh epoch of Church History, that in which we now live. As we study all about this Laodicean Church we will know that it describes exactly the condition of the whole Church in our day.

11. What was Christ's first name in representing Himself to the Laodicean Church (Rev. 3:14)?

Christ's first name here was "The Amen." This is the seventh and last Church to which Christ directed a message, and Christ's calling Himself "Amen" shows that this was the end of His messages to the Churches. Also, Amen used at the end of a sentence or after any number of statements means "So be it," and here it means, not only the last message to be given to any Church, but it puts its stamp of approval upon all that had been said to the Seven Churches in Asia.

12. What was Christ's second name in representing Himself to the Laodicean Church (Rev. 3:14)?

Christ's second name was "The Faithful and True Witness." In Rev. 1:5 Christ is called by this same name. Christ is the Witness for two worlds. He bore witness of His Father in revealing Him to the world, and He will bear witness of all true saints in the great judgment day. We rejoice that He is a Faithful and True Witness. He will make no mistakes in His testimony, and everyone will be treated right.

13. What was Christ's third name in representing Himself to the Laodicean Church (Rev. 3:14)?

Christ's third name was "The Beginning of the creation of God." If Christ began all created things, then He has all power and speaks with authority. Some think that Christ never existed till He lived in human flesh, but this name makes Him the Beginning of all created things. John throws light on this subject in the following: "In the beginning was the Word (Logos or Christ), and the Word was with God, and the Word was God. The same was in the beginning with God. All things were made by Him; and without Him was not anything made that was made" (Jno. 1:1-3).

14. What did Christ know about the Laodiceans (Rev. 3:15)?

Christ knew their works. In each case of the Seven Churches Christ knew their works, nothing covered, nothing He did not know. In the judgment we will account for every thought, word, and deed.

15. Were the Laodiceans cold or hot (Rev. 3:15)?

They were neither cold nor hot. They could not be cold, for they were in Christ (Rev. 3:16), and they could not be hot, because Christ was not in them (Rev. 3:20). This describes the condition of the whole Church today. The love-fires that burned in the days of Wesley when the family altar could be found in thousands of homes have about gone

out. We are not cold and we are far from being hot, for indifference is on the throne.

Daily Lesson No. 15

1. What did Christ want the Laodiceans to be (Rev. 3:15)?

   Christ wanted them to be either cold or hot. The man who sits astride the fence, having no decision about him, but caters to both sides never amounts to anything. The men and women who made our History were people of decision, people of conviction, who took a stand and let all the world know where they stood. There are many unsaved people who never will come to a decision, but it is much worse for Christians to be the same way, amounting to almost nothing to anyone.

2. In what condition were the Laodiceans (Rev. 3:16)?

   They were lukewarm and neither cold nor hot. The word "lukewarm" certainly does fully represent the condition of the Church at this time. It does not differ how faithfully and well anyone may preach Christ, you seldom hear an "Amen" any more. People are unconcerned, and the world may go to Satan and take them along, but they do not seem to care. We need some great reformer who is able to fan the altar-fires of the whole Church into a mighty flame.

3. What was Christ to do with the lukewarn Laodiceans (Rev. 3:16)?

   Christ was to spue them out of His mouth. This shows they were in Him, for obeying the first principles of the gospel would put them into Christ, but when they refused to grow and imbibe the life and Spirit of Christ, He was unable to get into them, showing there is a difference between our being in Christ and His being in us, just as there is a difference between the poker's being in the fire and the fire's being in the poker. Christ certainly was not in them (Rev. 3:20), but He was trying to get into them.

4. Did the Laodiceans think they were rich (Rev. 3:17)?

   They said they were rich. The poorest man on earth is he who has nothing but money, and the richest man may not have a penny. A man with money and without the wealth of salvation is pitifully poor. You should make a life as well as a living. Laboring only for the meat that perishes is wasting every opportunity of life.

5. What did the Laodiceans say about their goods (Rev. 3:17)?

   They said they were increased with goods. So many think more of their earthly holdings than they do of their soul-needs, than they do about Jesus Christ and eternal life. It was so with the rich man who neglected poor Lazarus, but died and went to hell. "In hell he lifted up his eyes." Hell is an eye-opener. It never fails. Preaching may fail, but hell will not.

6. What did the Laodiceans say about their needs (Rev. 3:17)?

   They said they had need of nothing. When a man gets a little money ahead he is fully satisfied, he thinks, and loses all interest in the Church and the millions dying "without God and hope." The rich Laodicean Church represents the rich Church of our day. There never has been a time before when Christians, so-called, had as much money as they do now, and their riches have corrupted them, rendered them unfit for real Christian service. The rich were not interested in Christ when He was on earth, but "The common people heard Him gladly" (Mark 12:37).

7. Did the Laodiceans know that they were wretched (Rev. 3:17)?

   They did not know they were wretched. They thought they were

perfectly satisfied and happy. We do not always know our own condition, for we may be abnormal and rejoice in it. A man said of a turtle with his head off and yet crawling around, "He is dead and does not know it." That was the condition of the Laodicean Church.

8. Did the Laodiceans know that they were miserable (Rev. 3:17)?

They did not know that they were miserable. People get so well accustomed to unpleasant things that they get to enjoy them, but it is terrible to get into such an unsaved condition as this, not know it, die and go to Satan.

9. Did the Laodiceans know that they were poor (Rev. 3:17)?

They did not know that they were poor. The man now with millions of dollars, but entirely unknown to God, does not know that he is poor, that not one penny has he that would pass the Gate of Glory in that great day. Again, we would do well to hear Christ: "Labor not for the meat which perisheth, but for that meat which endureth unto everlasting life, which the Son of man shall give unto you" (Jno. 6:27).

10. Did the Laodiceans know that they were blind (Rev. 3:17)?

They did not know that they were blind. It is so unfortunate to be physically blind, and if you ever have the opportunity to minister to such, fail not, for in so doing you will be practicing genuine Christianity. However, the worst blindness in all the world is Spiritual blindness, and in such cases nothing but genuine repentance and obedience to God will remove the scales and bring the light of eternal life. To be blind and not know it and for that reason make no effort to see, but die in sin is terrible beyond words.

11. Did the Laodiceans know that they were naked (Rev. 3:17)?

They did not know they were naked. They may have worn clothes made of the finest materials woven in earthly looms, but there are other garments which Christians must wear or they are naked. Read the following: "And unto Her (the Bride, the Church) was granted that She should be arrayed in fine linen, clean and white: for the fine linen is the righteousness of saints" (Rev. 19:8). We may clothe the body and leave the soul naked, and the only garments worn by the soul are made of righteousness.

12. What kind of gold did Christ counsel them to buy of Him (Rev. 3:18)?

He counseled them to buy of Him gold tried in the fire. This kind of gold represents the "True riches," as Jesus expressed it (Luke 16:11). It represents souls purified and made white in the blood of Jesus Christ and in righteousness. Everybody should clothe the soul first and look after the body next. There are some indications now that soon people will not clothe their bodies very well, not enough to cover their shame, but they can afford to neglect their bodies more than they can their souls.

13. Why did Christ want them to buy this kind of gold (Rev. 3:18)?

Christ wanted them to buy this kind of gold that they might be rich. Please keep in mind that this gold, "The true riches," must be BOUGHT, it is not acquired for nothing. There is a price on it, and that must be paid before one can possess it. Again, it must be BOUGHT of CHRIST. There is no other in all the universe who deals in this kind of merchandise. If you do not belong to Christ's family, you can never own this gold tried in the fire. His gold is all "tried gold," and is worth one hundred cents on the dollar.

14. What kind of raiment did He counsel them to buy (Rev. 3:18)?

He counseled them to buy white raiment. The white raiment is

made of the righteousness of saints (Rev. 19:8), and is worn by the soul. This white raiment, like the tried gold, must be BOUGHT. You can not get it for nothing. Also, it must be BOUGHT of CHRIST.

15. Why did He want them to buy this kind of raiment (Rev. 3:18)?

Christ wanted them to buy this white raiment that they might be clothed. As it is a shame for the body to be unclothed in the presence of people, so is it a shame for souls to go unclothed in God's presence, and the world is full of such shame. Christ came into the world to make garments for us, as God did for Adam (Gen. 3:21), and if we walk in shame, it is because we refuse the help He offers.

Daily Lesson No. 16

1. Christ wanted the Laodiceans to anoint their eyes with what (Rev. 3:18)?

Christ wanted them to anoint their eyes with eyesalve. They were in as bad condition as blind, sinful Saul was (Acts 9:1-18), and they needed the scales removed just as much as he did. The eyesalve represents righteousness, the only thing that makes true vision, and this comes by a knowledge of and obedience to the Word of God.

2. Why did Christ want the Laodiceans to anoint their eyes with eyesalve (Rev. 3:18)?

Chirst wanted them to anoint their eyes that they might see. They had perhaps extra fine physical eyes, but were blind Spiritually. Hear Jesus on this subject: "Having eyes, see ye not? and having ears, hear ye not? And do ye not remember?" (Mark 8:18). That is true with many, they have eyes, but they see not, they grope their way in darkness all their lives.

3. What is the first thing which Christ does to those whom He loves (Rev. 3:19)?

Christ rebukes them. Christ does not throw away one of His children because he makes a mistake, but like a good father rebukes him, teaches him, is patient with him, and tries to redeem him. People do not offer such help to sinners. They try to ruin each other. It will be a great day when all of us will deal kindly with erring saints and try to bring them back to God.

4. What is the second thing Christ does for those whom He loves (Rev. 3:19)?

Christ chastens them. Hear Paul on this subject: "For whom the Lord loveth He chasteneth, and scourgeth every son whom He receiveth. If ye endure chastening, God dealeth with you as with sons; for what son is he whom the Father chasteneth not? But if ye be without chastisement, whereof all are partakers, then are ye bastards, and not sons" (Heb. 12:6-8). If God has thrown us away, He will not chasten us. Chastisement from Him is evidence that He yet loves us and is helping us.

5. What did Christ first command the Laodiceans to do (Rev. 3:19)?

Christ commanded them to be zealous. A person without zeal can not be helped very much, as he lacks interest. However, we can have zeal without knowledge and waste all our energy in the wrong and sinful thing (Rom. 10:2). Zeal in the right direction is one of the greatest things a saint can have. A zealous man will work, will do something, never being idle when there is a service he can render to God or man. A zealous man is so busy that he does not have time to sin.

6. What was the second thing here Christ commanded the Laodiceans to do (Rev. 3:19)?

Christ commanded them to repent. Repent is a big word and is the hardest thing on earth for a sinner to do. It is the greatest battle of life. It means "To quit sin," a difficult thing to do, surrounded as we are with so many devils, so many wicked things to tempt us, but we must repent or perish, said Christ (Luke 13:3).

7. Where did Christ stand (Rev. 3:20)?

Christ stood at the door of the Laodicean Church. Christ was on the outside. During the Pergamos period of the Church the Devil got into the Church, and Christ not willing to live with Satan, got out of the Church till She would run the Devil out, so Christ is yet on the outside, waiting the happy time when He can re-enter the Church-life.

8. Christ standing at the door of the Laodicean Church, did what (Rev. 3:20)?

Christ knocked for admission. Many ministers preach that Christ stands at the door of sinners out of the Church and knocks for admission, but that is a mistake. He stands at the door of sinful Church members, knocks and tries to re-enter their lives. Sinners in the world must obey the gospel and thus clean the dirty house of body, soul, and spirit before Jesus can enter their lives. They are invited to come to Him (Matt. 11:28), but Jesus comes to His own people who are weak and blunder and does every possible thing to get them to do right and let Him live in them.

9. What must a "lukewarm" member of the Church first do for Jesus to enter his life (Rev. 3:20)?

He must hear Christ's voice. The man who has never been a member of the Church must hear and obey the gospel in order to come to and into Christ, and so must a wayward Church member hear Christ's voice before the Saviour can enter his life. Many have ears, but they refuse to hear Christ, refuse to let Him come into their lives. Regardless of how many years you have had your name on some Church book, are you very sure that you hear Christ in all things, that He verily lives in you? God help you, we pray.

10. What is the second thing a "lukewarm" Church member must do for Christ to enter his life (Rev. 3:20)?

He must open his heart-door to Him. The man himself is the only one in all the universe that can open that door, for God in the creation of man gave him volition, free moral agency, and He will never take it away from him. Each mortal must open his own heart-door to Christ, or an entrance never will be given to Him.

11. What will Christ do when the "lukewarm" Church member hears His voice and opens the door (Rev. 3:20)?

Christ enters his life. If Christ is not in our lives and we are Church members, it is because we have not heard His voice and have not opened the door to Him. A man can not have a greater blessing in this life than to have Christ living in him, and guiding and blessing as only He can do. May God help us to be so humble, so obedient, so like the Master that we will never be one minute without Him in our souls.

12. What does Jesus do when He gets into the life of a Christian (Rev. 3:20)?

Christ sups with him. Christ eats, but not of the food that perishes. Christ's food is living in the lives of those bought by His blood and

feasting with them on righteousness. Christ goes many times, long times, too, without any food, for we will not let Him come into us and feast His great Soul-Self upon the good things of righteous living in us.

13. What does the Christian do when he takes Christ into his life (Rev. 3:20)?

He sups with Christ. If Jesus is not in you, your soul is starving, getting not the least thing to eat. We starve both Christ and ourselves when we keep Him out of our lives. We are so careful to feed the physical man, so careful to see that he does not miss a meal, feeding him all the time to keep him alive just long enough to reach the cemetery, but we are not interested in feeding the soul, the part that should live on and on throughout the eternal years. We should hourly feed our souls on prayer, Christian living, and the presence of Jesus Christ.

14. What does Christ grant to those that overcome (Rev. 3:21)?

Christ grants them to sit with Him in His throne. In this way He honors us by making us kings and queens with Him throughout the eternal years. If we desire royalty, we must not fail Him in loyalty. It is much easier to love royalty than to live loyalty, but it must be done. Christ has offered every wonderful thing to encourage us in living right.

15. Did Christ have to overcome (Rev. 3:21)?

Christ did have to overcome. He was tempted in all points like as we are, but never sinned, showing He did overcome (Heb. 4:15). He has gone all the way, having suffered all that is common to man, the lust of the flesh, the lust of the eye, and the pride of life (I John 2:16). His suffering all earthly temptations and overcoming them, He is able to succor us when we are tempted (Heb. 2:18).

Daily Lesson No. 17

1. After Christ overcame with Whom did He sit (Rev. 3:21)?

He sat with His Father. The association of Christ with His Father after He had been through the world-life and had suffered on the cross must have been all the happiness that Deity desires. It was wonderful beyond words.

2. Where did Christ and His Father sit (Rev. 3:21)?

They sat in God's throne. We speak of kings as sitting **on** thrones, but God and Christ sat **in** the throne, showing God's throne is not some object on which to sit, but that it is a state or condition in which they sit, making a great difference between earthly and heavenly thrones. God and Christ sit in righteousness.

3. Those with ears are to do what (Rev. 3:22)?

They are to hear what the Spirit saith unto the Churches. Seven times over in our study of the Seven Churches, the seven epochs of Church History, have we been told to hear what the Spirit saith unto the Churches. Yes, seven times have we been commanded to hear, read, and know the Book of Revelation, which things we will do, our God helping us. Amen.

4. John saw a door opened where (Rev. 4:1)?

John saw a door opened in heaven. This is the first time the word heaven has been used in Revelation, and it is so important that we can not understand the Book without fully knowing what the word heaven means. We will let the Book of Revelation tell us. There are different heavens mentioned in the Bible. Paul spoke of three heavens (II Cor. 12:2). Hear David: "Praise Him, ye heavens of heavens, and ye waters that

be above the heavens" (Psa. 148:4). Here we have many heavens, even **heavens** of **heavens,** and some are greater heavens than are the others, as some are **heavens** of heavens, the first class of heavens being greater than the second class. Therefore, when we think of the word heaven, we must not always think it is that great home above, there being so many heavens.

It remains now for the Book of Revelation to tell us what heaven it is that is mentioned in it. Read the following: "And the seventh angel sounded; and there were great voices in heaven, saying, The kingdoms of this world are become the kingdom of our Lord, and of His Christ" (Rev. 11:15). Why did those voices **in heaven** say, The kingdoms of THIS world are become the kingdom of our Lord and His Christ? Why not say, The kingdoms of YONDER world? When voices **in heaven** said the kingdoms of THIS world, they were saying that the heaven they were in is right down here on this earth, making it a different heaven from that one above, the home of God.

"And the Temple of God was opened in heaven, and there was seen in His Temple the ark of His Testament; and there were lightnings, and voices, and thunderings, and an earthquake, and a great hail" (Rev. 11:19). Why say here that there was an **earthquake** in **heaven?** It seems it would be a **heavenquake.** It proves that the heaven here in Revelation is on this earth. Again, you would not think of a hail storm in that heaven up yonder. This heaven is most certainly on this earth.

Ministers have long been preaching that the Devil was once in that great heaven above, that he started war up there, that he was overcome, cast out, and was here on the earth ready to tempt man as soon as he was created, and they give as proof for that belief the Scripture which we study in the following: "And there was war in heaven: Michael and his angels fought against the dragon; and the dragon fought and his angels, and prevailed not; neither was there place found any more in heaven. And the great dragon was cast out, that old serpent, called the Devil, and Satan, that deceiveth the whole world: he was cast out into the earth, and his angels were cast out with him" (Rev. 12:7-9). This Scripture upon first thought certainly seems to teach that the Devil was once a citizen in that heaven up yonder, the home of God Himself, that he warred and was cast out into the earth, and was waiting here to tempt us. Please bear in mind that the Church, here called heaven, is an exalted Institution, being a "Mountain on a mountain" (Isa. 2:2), and earthly and beggarly things are low, far beneath the great principles of the Church, and Satan was cast down out of the Church-heaven, down to the earth, or beggarly things of the earth. We will prove to you that this is correct, by going back and reading the remainder of the Scripture concerning that war in heaven. We read a moment ago from the seventh verse to the ninth, and now we shall begin where we left off: "And I heard a loud voice saying in heaven, Now is come salvation (did they save anybody in that heaven up wonder?), and strength, and the kingdom of our God, and the power of His Christ (Was Christ manifesting salvation-power up there in that heaven?): for the accuser of our brethren (Did they have a "brotherhood" in that heaven up there?) is cast down, that accused them before our God day and night. (We have heard with our own ears the "brethren accused"). And they overcame him by the blood of the Lamb

(showing the war is this side of the cross), and by the word of their testimony (by preaching the word, the gospel); and they loved not their lives unto the death (Rev. 12:10, 11). Let us carefully consider this last reading. They overcame the dragon and his angels by doing THREE things. First, they overcame by the blood of the Lamb. If this war took place way back yonder and in that highest heaven, the very home of God, as some ministers believe and teach, and long before Christ died on the cross, we just have to ask them to explain how that war was won "by the blood of the Lamb," seeing that Christ had not been crucified, and if He had been, no blood can ever enter that heaven, for Paul said: "Flesh and blood can not inherit the kingdom of God" (I Cor. 15:50). It is very plain here that this war took place this side of the cross. Second, "they overcame him by the word of their testimony." If this is not preaching the Word, what is it? Can you not see that this war was not fought out by sword, steel, or by using any other carnal method, but was fought out on the part of Christians by preaching the Word of God, the only thing that can get the Devil out of the Church and cast him down to the beggarly things, to the earth. Third, "they loved not their lives unto the death." This is plain proof that God's people taking part in this war could die, and many of them did, showing it could not be in that wonderful heaven above, seeing "flesh can not enter there" (I Cor. 15:50), as shown a few minutes ago. Angels can not die, because they are not in bodies of flesh, and Jesus made Himself even lower than the angels in that He took upon Himself the fleshly body and died (Heb. 2:9). If this war took place in that heaven above, those taking part were in flesh and died in the war, and that would prove Paul was a liar and that human flesh began not in nor near Eden, but in the very heaven itself. Again, if this war took place in that heaven up yonder, they have a graveyard up there right under the "Tree of Life" (!), for some in this war certainly died, the Book says so and we just read it. My, how mistaken preachers can be sometimes!!! This war took place in the Church on this earth, and it was done to get the Devil out, and later in our study we will prove to you that they got him out and how they did it, and that he is waging war with the same Church yet, but is doing it now from the outside, more or less. The martyrs, seventy millions in number, have loved not their lives unto the death. They warred and they died in the war.

Some ministers teach that Lucifer was the Devil and that he fell from heaven, but, if you will read in the fourteenth chapter of Isaiah, from the fourth verse to the twenty-third, you will find Lucifer was the king of Babylon. Again, what mistakes we preachers can make when we are not willing to pay the price of reading every thing the whole Bible says on a subject before reaching our conclusions.

In the following we will read of another war in this same heaven: "And I saw heaven (the same heaven we read about before) opened, and behold a white horse; and He that sat upon him was called Faithful and True, and in righteousness (not with sword of steel) He doth judge and make war. His eyes were as a flame of fire, and on His head were many crowns; and He had a name written, that no man knew, but He Himself. And He was clothed with a vesture dipped in blood: and His name is called The Word of God. And the armies which were in heaven (yes, armies **in** heaven) followed Him upon white horses, clothed in fine linen, white and clean. And out of His mouth goeth a sharp sword (this

is God's Word and not steel), that with it He should smite the nations: and He shall rule them with a rod of iron: and He treadeth the winepress of the fierceness and wrath of Almighty God (the war is going on). And He hath on His vesture and on His thigh a name written, KING OF KINGS, AND LORD OF LORDS (the war yet going on). And I saw an angel standing in the sun; and he cried with a loud voice, saying to all the fowls that fly in the midst of heaven, Come and gather yourselves together unto the supper of the great God (those destroyed in this war to be fed to the fowls); that ye may eat the flesh of kings (do they have fleshly kings in that heaven up yonder and do fowls eat them?), and the flesh of captains (do they have captains up there in that heaven for fowls to eat), and the flesh of mighty men (do they have human flesh up there?). Jesus said no man had ever entered that heaven from which He came—Jno. 3:13), and the flesh of horses (do they have horses in that heaven and eat their flesh instead of the Bread of Life?), and of them that sit on them (do they eat human flesh in that heaven?), and the flesh of all men, both free and bond (do they have bondmen or slaves in that heaven?), both small and great. And I saw the beast, and the kings of the earth (this locates this war in heaven on this earth), and their armies, gathered together to make war against Him that sat on the horse and against His army (here are earthly kings and their armies warring against Christ and His armies, who are said to be in heaven, showing this heaven is down here on this earth where earthly kings and armies can get to them). And the beast was taken, and with him the false prophet that wrought miracles before him, with which he deceived them that had the mark of the beast (which things take place on this earth, not in that heaven above), and them that worshipped his image (the beast, his image, and his mark all belong to this earth). These both were cast alive into the lake of fire burning with brimstone (victory for Christ and Christians in this war). And the remnant were slain (dying in this war as they were in the other war in heaven) with the Sword of Him that sat upon the horse, which Sword proceeded out of His mouth: and all fowls were filled with their flesh" (Rev. 19:11-21). Christ, the Leader of Christians in this war with earthly kings, earthly armies, and with the earthly false prophet, had on a vesture dipped in blood, showing that this war is this side of Calvary, the cross, just as the other one was, agreeing exactly with it, and proves that these armies in heaven are fighting on this earth, or the earthly armies would not be able to fight the armies in heaven. Here, also, Christ is to rule with a rod of iron as is said of Him in Rev. 12:5.

Now we wish to prove to you that this warring is over Christ. Read: "And there appeared a great wonder in heaven; a Woman clothed with the sun, and the moon under Her feet, and upon Her head a crown of twelve stars; and She being with Child cried, travailing in birth, and pained to be delivered. And there appeared another wonder in heaven; and behold a great red dragon, having seven heads and ten horns, and seven crowns upon His heads. And His tail drew the third part of the stars of heaven, and did cast them to the earth: and the Dragon stood before the Woman that was ready to be delivered, for to devour Her Child as soon as He was born. And She brought forth a Man Child, Who was to rule all nations with a Rod of Iron: and Her Child was caught up unto God, and to His throne. And the Woman fled into the wilderness, where She hath a place prepared of God, that they should

feed Her there a thousand two hundred and three-score days" (Rev. 12:1-6). These six verses immediately precede the five verses that tell us about the war in heaven, as we studied it first. These six verses tell us the cause of the war. The Church, here called the Woman in the Sun, was with Child and the Dragon stood there to devour Her Child, Christ, as soon as He was born. We know this Child that was born is Christ, for He was to rule the nations with a Rod of Iron, and David tells us that the One to do this is the Son of God. Read it: "I will declare the decree: the Lord said unto Me, Thou art My Son; this day have I begotten Thee. Ask of Me, and I shall give Thee the heathen for Thine inheritance, and the uttermost parts of the earth for Thy possession. Thou shalt break them with a Rod of Iron; Thou shalt dash them in pieces like a potter's vessel" (Psa. 2:7-9). Paul said this refers to Christ. Hear him also: "God hath fulfilled the same unto us their children, in that He hath raised up Jesus again; as it is also written in the second Psalm. Thou art My Son, this day have I begotten Thee" (Acts 13:33). It is now perfectly plain that the Child born of this Woman is Jesus Christ, but it is strange that He is born here so many years after He had ascended to the Father, and stranger yet that He is born of the Church, here called the Woman in the Sun. That will all be plain in a few minutes. Jesus has three mothers. First, He is said to be born of the womb of the morning. Read it: "The Lord shall send the Rod of Thy strength out of Zion: rule Thou in the midst of Thine enemies. Thy people shall be willing in the day of Thy power, in the beauty of holiness from the womb of the morning: Thou hast the dew of Thy youth" (Psa. 110:2, 3). Christ's being born of the "Womb of the Morning," makes the Morning His "Mystical Mother," expressed thus because His birth into this world means the passing away of the long night of ignorance and death and the coming of the "Perfect Day," as promised in Prov. 4:18. Second, Jesus was born of the virgin Mary (Isa. 7:14; Matt. 1:18-21). She was His physical mother. Third, Jesus is born of the Church Spiritually. Suppose there is some community where Jesus was never heard of, and the Church through Her missionary preached Christ there, He is believed and obeyed, Christ to them is as a newborn babe, its being His first appearance to them in that community. That is what has happened many, many times in various places in the world, the Church preached the gospel and brought forth Christ Spiritually, making the Church His Spiritual Mother. Wherever Christ is preached, wherever He is born in the gospel obeyed, the Devil stands there to devour Him as soon as He is born. Read a part of a parable from Jesus on the work of the Devil: "But he that received seed in stony places, the same is he that heareth the Word, and anon with joy received it; yet hath he not root in himself, but endureth for awhile: for when tribulation or persecution ariseth because of the Word, by and by he is offended" (Matt. 13:20, 21). You see from this that wherever the gospel is preached and Jesus is brought forth, is born in same heart, the Devil is standing there with his tribulations, temptations, and persecutions to devour the Child, Christ, as soon as He is born in that soul. Therefore, we have but one great conclusion concerning that "WAR IN HEAVEN," and that is, The Church was preaching the Word of Truth and Christ was fast being born in thousands of lives all over the country, and the "WAR IN HEAVEN" was waged by the Devil against God's saints, trying to devour Christ and destroy Him out of and from every heart that had received Him. Yes, the six verses under discussion here

show beyond all doubt that the WAR IN HEAVEN was over Christ, over His being born into many lives, and the War was an effort to get rid of Christ and Christianity. Therefore, the WAR was in the CHURCH, which forty-six times is called heaven in the Book of Revelation. Why think it strange that the Church in Revelation is called Heaven? Jesus called His coming Church "The Kingdom of Heaven" thirty-three times. The references where He did follow: Matt. 3:2; 4:17; 5:3, 10, 19, 20; 7:21; 8:11; 10:7; 11:11, 12; 13:11, 24, 31, 33, 44, 45, 47, 52; 16:19; 18:1, 3, 4, 23; 19:12, 14, 23; 20:1; 22:2; 23:13; 25:1, 14). Paul calls the Church "Heavenly" (Eph. 2:6; 3:10). In the Scriptures you find it "Heavenly places," but places is written in italics, showing it was not in the original. Therefore, the Church here is just called "Heavenly." In Hebrews Paul calls the Church "The Heavenly Jerusalem." Read it: "But ye are come unto Mount Sion, unto the City of the Living God, the Heavenly Jerusalem, and to an innumerable company of angels, to the General Assembly and Church of the Firstborn, which are written in heaven, and to God the Judge of all, and to the spirits of just men made perfect" (Heb. 12:22, 23). Here the Church is called Mount Sion, the City of the Living God, the Heavenly Jerusalem, and the General Assembly and Church of the Firstborn. Therefore, it is heavenly as expressed in Eph. 2:6; 3:10. It is the Heavenly Jerusalem as stated in Heb. 12:22, and it is heaven as stated forty-six times in the Book of Revelation.

Being the Church is called Heaven in Revelation, we must not conclude that it is not called by other names in Revelation, for it has in this Book twenty-four different names. Too, because the Church is called heaven in Revelation, we must not conclude that the Book does not mention the physical heaven also, for it does about three times. Knowing that the Church is called heaven in the Book of Revelation, we are now ready to study and understand the Book.

5. What kind of a Voice talked to John (Rev. 4:1)?

It was a Voice as of a trumpet. There are several times when Voices are heard without its being made known who the speakers are, and it is so here. The trumpet-like Voice is sure to be heard, and John will never have to ask for a repetition of any statement.

6. John was invited to come where (Rev. 4:1)?

The Voice said: "Come up hither." John was called up to a high place where he might have the best possible view of things in two worlds, for he was to see them in both, seeing them as disembodied saints see them, as we shall learn later. Every call from God is to come up higher anyhow.

7. Who was to be shown to John (Rev. 4:1)?

"I will show thee things which must be hereafter," said the Voice. John was to see the Church in all future ages and fully know her trials and triumphs and write them in a Book, which he did, and we are happily studying them this day by the grace of God.

8. Immediately John was where (Rev. 4:2)?

John was immediately in the spirit. With physical eyes John could see only the physical things, and it was necessary for him to be in the spirit, just as disembodied souls are, and see things on each side of the river of death, for it was only in this way he might see all the functioning of the Church. In the spirit he sees the work of the saints in this world and in the spirit world. This will be proven later in our study.

9. What was set in heaven (Rev. 4:2)?

A throne was set in heaven. Heaven here is the Church and the throne is in the Church. Hear Jeremiah's prophecy about it: "At that time they shall call Jerusalem the throne of the Lord; and all nations shall be gathered unto it, to the name of the Lord, to Jerusalem: neither shall they walk any more after the imagination of their evil heart" (Jer. 3:17). Being Jeremiah knew the New Testament Church would be set up at Jerusalem, he called Jerusalem "The Throne of the Lord," making this correspond with the fact that Revelation calls the Church heaven.

10. Was any One on the throne (Rev. 4:2)?

There was One on the throne. In a few minutes we will learn Who this One on the throne is, and He will not be the One that naturally we would think.

11. How did the One on the throne look to John (Rev. 4:3)?

He looked like a Jasper and a Sardine stone. Jasper is a precious stone of many colors that receives high polish and is transparent. The sardine stone is blood-red, and while it is God and not Christ on the throne, as we will learn in the fifth chapter, God takes here the blood-red appearance, because He sits on the Calvary-throne of righteousness, and the Jasper appearance is the "white light" around God which no man can approach (I Tim. 6:16).

12. What was around the throne (Rev. 4:3)?

"There was a rainbow round about the throne." This is a whole rainbow. In this world and with physical eyes we see half rainbows, but John with spirit-eyes saw all around the great Church-throne, and the rainbow went all the way around it. The rainbow represents the hope of the Church, for from the days of Noah when God hung the rainbow of hope and promise over the new world it has stood for hope. Also, it represents Covenant-relation with God (Gen. 9:9-17). No man can be a member of the New Testament Church till this Covenant-relation is formed by obedience to the Gospel.

13. How did the rainbow look to John (Rev. 4:3)?

"It was in sight like unto an emerald." The emerald is a precious stone of a deep green, which is indicative of LIFE. Therefore, that deep green rainbow around the throne stands for our covenant-relation with God and Christ, our hope, and eternal life. It is simply wonderful how God presents in pictures all of the "beauties of holiness" (Psa. 110:3), and then brings added joy and appreciation by the description in the written Word.

14. There were how many seats around the throne (Rev. 4:4)?

"And round about the throne were four and twenty seats." If John had seen them with physical eyes, he would have seen but twelve seats, but with spirit-eyes he could see all around the throne and its relation to two worlds, the so-called dead and the living.

15. What sat on these seats (Rev. 4:4)?

"And upon the seats I saw four and twenty elders sitting." These function as apostles and elders. Again, if John had seen them with physical eyes, he would have seen but twelve, but with spirit-eyes he saw all saints, the so-called dead and the living, and all were busy in the work of the Lord. Jesus had promised His Church in this world twelve apostles sitting on twelve thrones (Matt. 19:28), but as many more were necessary on the other side of the Jordan of death.

Daily Lesson No. 18

1. What were the elders wearing (Rev. 4:4)?

"They were clothed in white raiment." The white raiment is the righteousness of saints (Rev. 19:8). If these apostles or elders were not righteous, they would not be fit to sit on thrones around God's great throne and judge the new Israel of God. They have been purified by faith and obedience and have great influence over the laity of the Church. They had authority that other church members did not have. See Acts 15:1-33; 16:4).

2. What did the elders have on their heads (Rev. 4:4)?

"And they had on their heads crowns of gold." The crowns show they are kings, which is the fulfillment of Christ's promise to them in Matt. 19:28. Kings have authority over their subjects, and these apostle-kings are elder-kings have authority in the Church that no other had or has. We appeal to them now and on till the judgment will their decisions for the Church be final and supreme, and they are recorded in the Bible.

3. What first proceeded out of the throne (Rev. 4:5)?

Lightnings proceeded first out of the throne. The lightnings indicate the gospel-light flashing out from the Church as the Word of God is preached to the ends of the earth. The Church is the light of the world, said Christ (Matt. 5:14). When She does not preach the gospel, when She does not live so as to reflect the life of Christ. She is no longer the light of the world, and lightnings will cease to flash out from the throne.

4. What was the second thing that proceeded from the throne (Rev. 4:5)?

Thunderings proceeded out from the throne. This is the gospel thundered forth by men like the "sons of thunder" (Iso. 58:1; Mark 3:17). The true Church of the New Testament is ever busy preaching the Word. Her thundering voices are daily heard, Jesus is preached, believed on, and obeyed, which brings great reoicing to the whole Christian Brotherhood. Preaching the gospel has been committed to men, not to angels, for no angel was ever so blessed. Angels minister to saints, to them who have obeyed the gospel (Heb. 1:14), but only men are honored with the preaching of the gospel of Jesus Christ.

5. What next proceeded out of the throne (Rev. 4:5)?

Voices proceeded out of the throne. They denote great activity of saints and angels, each class taking great part in bringing about victory for the Church of God.

6. There were how many lamps burning before the throne (Rev. 4:5)?

"There were seven lamps of fire burning before the throne." The "Lamps of fire" would indicate great light about the throne, and there being seven of them would denote perfect light, which is true, but later we shall learn what these Seven Lamps of Fire are. They are very important.

7. What were these burning Lamps called (Rev. 4:5)?

They are called "The Seven Spirits of God." We are following a chain of definitions. They first appear as "Seven burning Lamps," and then they are called the "Seven Spirits of God," but we do not yet understand what they are and must depend upon another definition, which is given in Rev. 5:6. There the Seven Spirits of God are called the Seven Horns and the Seven Eyes of Christ, the Seven Horns denoting complete power, and the Seven Eyes perfect vision. Therefore, by following up

this chain of definitions in the Bible we learn the Burning Lamps represent the full power of the Christ and His perfect vision to see and know all about the Church and Her enemies and friends.

8. What kind of a sea was before the throne (Rev. 4:6)?

"And before the throne there was a sea of glass like unto crystal." Paul gives help here in the following: "But we all, with open face beholding as in a glass the glory of the Lord, are changed into the same image from glory to glory even as by the Spirit of the Lord" (II Cor. 3:18). The Bible is the great Mirror, the Glass, in which we behold Jesus Christ, for therein is He revealed, and thus seeing Him we become like Him. Therefore, the great Sea of Glass before the Church-throne is the Bible, in which we not only see Jesus but ourselves, and can continue to improve our lives till we become like the glorious Christ.

9. In the midst of the throne, and round about it were how many beasts (Rev. 4:6)?

There were four beasts. Beasts, we are told by an angel, represent great kings of world-powers. See Dan. 7:1-17. We will say more about the four beasts in a few minutes.

10. Before and behind these beasts were full of what (Rev. 4:6)?

They were full of eyes before and behind. By studying carefully Eze. 1:18; 10:12; Zech. 3:9; 4:10, we learn that many eyes denote the presence of Deity or wonderful vision Divinely given. We will find that true relative to these four beasts which will be more fully described later.

11. The first beast was like what (Rev. 4:7)?

The first beast was like a lion. We must not forget that in Dan. 7:1-17 we learn that a great beast represents a king, a kingdom, or a great power or country. This lion represents Asia with all adjacent territory. He represents, to be very accurate, all the good people that ever would live in Asia and her adjacent territory. We will hear these good people praising God and Christ in a great way. The literal lion can not talk, sing, and praise God, but those represented by this lion can do all of these things.

12. The second beast was like what (Rev. 4:7)?

The second beast was like a calf. This calf represents all the good people that ever would live in Africa and her adjacent territory. The humility and the timidity of the calf perfectly represent the lowliness, the contrition of the saints in Africa, for a more humble, more sacrificing people never lived in all the world. No people in all the world appreciate Christ more than do the African saints.

13. The third beast had what (Rev. 4:7)?

"The third beast had a face as a man." The human face of this beast represents intelligence. It is educated Europe. In other words, this beast represents all the Christians of Europe and her adjacent territory. We will soon hear them rejoicing and praising God and Christ, being so grateful for the benefits of Christianity.

14. The fourth beast was like what (Rev. 4:7)?

"And the fourth beast was like a flying eagle." Did you ever hear of any country that made any special use of the eagle, putting it on her money? We do not have to tell you that this beast like the flying eagle represents all Christians in America and her adjacent territory, for it is self-evident. The flying eagle represents the American people as being as much above other peoples, as the eagle is above the lion and calf or other beasts of the earth.

15. How many wings did each beast have (Rev. 4:8)?

"And the four beasts had each of them six wings about him." They could move in triune rapidity. Why were there three pairs of wings? God, Christ, and the Holy Spirit, all three, give them aid. Six-winged creatures belong to heaven, the Church-heaven, as is shown in Isa. 6:1-3, and the six-winged creatures saying, Holy, Holy, Holy, are praising Father, Son, and Holy Spirit, who so abundantly bless them and give them such rapidity in flight.

Daily Lesson No. 19

1. These four beasts were full of what within (Rev. 4:8)?

"They were full of eyes within." These beasts were first introduced to us as having eyes before and behind, but now they are full of eyes within. As was stated when their other eyes were discussed, many eyes denote the presence of God or great vision Divinely given. The truth of the matter is, these beasts represent all genuine Christians all over the earth, and their eyes indicate the fact that they are Spirit-filled, heavenly-blessed, God-led, and they fail not to express their gratitude and praise to God.

2. Do these beasts rest any (Rev. 4:8)?

"They rest not day and night." They do not have time to rest. This world is not the place to rest. In this life every Christian is busy as his Master "going about doing good." Christians are the only people on earth who do not have time for vacations. It only takes a few vacations, idle periods, to ruin the best of us. Jesus never had a vacation.

3. What did these beasts say (Rev. 4:8)?

They said: "Holy, holy, holy, Lord God Almighty, Who, was, and is, and is to come." Why say **Holy** three times? They were praising the Father, Son, and Holy Spirit. When we sing "Holy, Holy Holy," we should think of all three in the Godhead, in the Trinity. All three, the Father, Son, and Holy Spirit, have and are making great contributions toward redeeming the world and should be praised, for all three are represented in the one Lord Jesus Christ (Col. 2:9).

4. What was the first thing given by the beasts to Him on the throne (Rev. 4:9)?

They gave glory to Him on the throne. God and Christ glorify each other (Jno. 17:1-5), but we neglect it. Every child of God should praise and glorify God every day of his life. Were it in our power, we should simply wrap Him up in glory, exalting and extolling Him to the highest heaven, and then our service would be so little.

5. What was the second thing given by the beasts to Him on the throne (Rev. 4:9)?

They gave honor to Him on the throne. Paul said: "Render therefore to all their dues: tribute to whom tribute is due; custom to whom custom; fear to whom fear; honor to whom honor" (Rom. 13:7). If men should receive such things, surely God and Christ should, and we very much neglect our duty along these lines. We should honor God by serving Him, by doing His will.

6. What was the third thing given by the beasts to Him on the throne (Rev. 4:9)?

They gave thanks to Him on the throne. This is gratitude. The most unworthy person is the ungrateful one. He is too low to be helped. He will not be lifted. He is the hardest person in the world to love. When you help a man, and he shows no appreciation, it truly hurts.

Jesus has done all for us, and we should be grateful like the beasts were and praise Him day and night. God loves the nice things we say of Him and has them written in the Book of Remembrance, and also blesses us for such praise (Mal. 3:16, 17).

7. How long does the One on the throne live (Rev. 4:9)?

He lives forever and ever. He lives during two forevers, one during the history of this world, and the other covering eternity after the judgment. We are so happy that God and Christ are eternal Beings, all powerful Beings, but there is another very happy thought about it, and Jesus expressed it in the following: "Yet a little while, and the world seeth Me no more; but ye see Me: because I live, ye shall live also" (Jno. 14:19). Yes, our God and Christ live for ever, and by their eternal grace we shall live with Them.

8. The twenty-four elders fell down before Whom (Rev. 4:10)?

"The twenty-four elders fell down before Him That sat on the throne." This is great humility which evidences great love for God, for it is He and not Christ on the throne, as we shall learn in the fifth chapter. Did you ever get on your face to pray? The Bible gives seven different postures in which different ones have prayed, but flat on your face is the best of all. If you will thus humble yourself, God will hear, lift, and bless you.

9. Whom did the twenty-four elders worship (Rev. 4:10)?

They worshipped Him that liveth for ever and ever. We again have the fact here that God lives for ever and ever, and the next thought is, the elders worshipped Him, thus setting an example for all Christians in all ages of the world. No man can worship God without being a better man. Our very natures demand that we worship Him. It is a part of the higher life.

10. Where did the twenty-four elders cast their crowns (Rev. 4:10)?

They cast their crowns before the throne. The coronated elders had seen so much wonderfulness in God, realized somewhat the great love He had manifested to this world, and were so grateful and felt so unworthy of the least of His mercies, that they could not wear their God-given crowns any longer, for they wanted God to have all the honor and glory. That is genuine appreciation.

11. What did they first say the Lord is worthy to receive (Rev. 4:11)?

They first said He is worthy to receive glory. This is the same that was said by the beasts. The beasts, as has been stated, represent all the Christians in the world, and these elders are the apostles, leaders in the Church, and all are alike in that they want to glorify God and His Christ. The best way on earth to glorify Him is to live the life of the Master. Reflecting the Christ-life among men is the greatest thing any saint can do.

12. What is the second thing the Lord is worthy to receive (Rev. 4:11)?

He is worthy to receive honor. This also agrees with what the four beasts had said of God. When the subordinates and the rulers in the Church humble themselves alike in doing honor to God, a most lovely spirit obtains in the Church. There is perfect agreement here by all classes, and should be in every congregation. All members of the Church should profit greatly by this Christian example. We are learning in Revelation much about how humbly Christians should live.

13. What is the third thing He is worthy to receive (Rev. 4:11)?

He is worthy to receive power. These elders had seen so much of

the power of God demonstrated, and saw that it was not used for display, as men would do it, but was used to bless humanity, to help the saints, and then they said Here is One that is worthy to receive power. Yes, God uses His power to help others.

14. **Who created all things** (Rev. 4:11)?

God created all things. They did not come by any process of evolution, as many believe. GOD CREATED THEM. If a man thinks he came from a monkey, we do not contradict him, but we tell him that he certainly does favor his papa, talking and acting just like him. However, when he accuses us of having evoluted from a monkey, we rebel at once, for we believe that GOD CREATED ALL THINGS, and is over all, the very King of the universe. We are so happy to be counted worthy of being doorkeepers in His tabernacle.

15. Why were they created (Rev. 4:11)?

"And for Thy pleasure they are and were created." God has created great, wonderful, and most beautiful things, and He so enjoys them. We are daily praying that we may not grieve Him, that we may not displease Him, but that we may serve His purpose in creating us, THAT WE MAY PLEASE HIM.

Daily Lesson No. 20

1. What did John see in the right hand of Him on the throne (Rev. 5:1)?

John saw a Book in the right hand of Him on the throne. This is the Book of the Seven Seals and was to become a part of the Book of Revelation. This is the only part of Revelation that was written when given to John. All of the other part was SIGNIFIED to John, and he committed it to writing.

2. How was the Book written (Rev. 5:1)?

"It was written within and on the back side." Most writing is just on one side of the page, but this was written on both sides, for it was a message for the dual man, the inside man, the soul, and the outside man, the body. It was for the welfare of body and soul.

3. How was this Book Sealed (Rev. 5:1)?

"It was sealed with Sevel Seals." Seven in the Bible means completeness, perfection, nothing lacking. Its being sealed with Seven Seals means it was thoroughly sealed, so much so that an ordinary person could not break them. We will find that no man in three worlds could open it. There is but One Who could open it, and He is far above all men.

4. A strong angel with a loud voice asked what (Rev. 5:2)?

He asked: **"Who is worthy to open the Book, and to loose the Seals thereof?"** Angels are interested in human affairs, for they are ministers of the "heirs of salvation," and daily they are serving in every possible way, for it was necessary that these Seals be broken, that the Book be opened, and humanity informed concerning things to come, and this mighty angel was doing his best to find the One Who could open the Book and thus pass the message on to man.

5. Was any man in heaven able to open the Book or to look upon it (Rev. 5:3)?

No man in heaven was able to open the Book or to look upon it. We have learned that heaven in Revelation is the Church, and there was no man in the Church who was able to open the Book of the Seven Seals and to look upon it. There are so many things man can not do, leaving such a great need of Divine power to aid him. The Church has furnished great men through the years, but not one who was equal to this task. We

will have to wait and continue our search for One Who can open the Book and bless the world with the information it contains. We will find Him soon.

6. Was any man on earth able to open the Book and look upon it (Rev. 5:3)?

No man on earth was able to open the Book and look upon it. The earth and the Church are two different things. The earth here represents those out of the Church. People who are not Christians are earthly and beggarly in a sense that Christians are not. We found a few minutes ago that the Church could not furnish a man able to open the Book of the Seven Seals, and now we learn that there is not one out of the Church who can open it, so we will continue the search for One Who can.

7. Was any man under the earth able to open the Book and look upon it (Rev. 5:3)?

No man under the earth was able to open the Book and look upon it. The Church could not furnish the man able to open the Book, the earth, those out of the Church, could not find a man that could open it, and hell could not. None among the wicked dead, in other words, could open the Book of the Seven Seals, and now there is nowhere else to search for a man who is able to do this mighty work.

8. What did John do (Rev. 5:4)?

John wept much. We would not expect a strong man like John, who was about one hundred years old, to weep, but we would think of him as being firm, and able to stand most any disappointment, for he had been through so many of them. However, it is not weakness to weep, but rather a sign of greatness, if it is not childish.

9. Why did John weep (Rev. 5:4)?

"John wept much, because no man was found worthy to open and read the Book, neither to look thereon." John felt sure that such a Book closely guarded with Seven Seals contained a wonderful message, just the kind this world needs, and his heart was broken when no man was found worthy to break the Seals. If we were as anxious to know the contents of the Book of the Seven Seals as John was, we certainly would study the Book of Revelation, for it contains every word that was in the Book and much more.

10. What did one of the elders tell John to do (Rev. 5:5)?

He told John to weep not. In this world are many causes for tears, so many disappointments, crosses without number, and sometimes we wish we had never been born, but if we are faithful to God, the Comforter in some form comes to stay our tears. "Weeping may endure for a night, but joy cometh in the morning" (Psa. 30:5).

11. Why did the elder tell John not to weep (Rev. 5:5)?

He told John not to keep, because **"The Lion of the tribe of Judah, the Root of David, had prevailed to open the Book, and to loose the Seven Seals thereof."** This Lion of the Tribe of Judah is Jesus Christ. We are glad Christ is a Lion, the strongest in the universe, and able to overcome our "Adversary, the Devil, as a roaring lion, walketh about, seeking whom he may devour" (I Peter 5:8). Israel needed the giant David to meet and slay the giant Goliath (I Sam. 17:1-54), and Christians need the Lion-Christ to slay for them the Lion-adversary, the Devil. This Lion of the tribe of Judah blessed the world by breaking the Seven Seals, and informing the Church of things vitally concerning Her interests.

12. Who stood in the midst of the throne, of the four beasts, and of the elders (Rev. 5:6)?

A Lamb stood in their midst. This Lamb is Christ Who is called also "The Lion of the tribe of Judah." The lamb fittingly represents Christ, because Christ on earth was as humble as are all lambs, and as innocent.

13. Did this Lamb have any appearance of having been slain (Rev. 5:6)?

The Lamb did have the appearance of having been slain. The lamb under the Old Testament was frequently offered in sacrifice by transgressing Jews, and Jesus is the Lamb-Offering for the sins of the whole world. This Lamb, said John the Baptist, takes away the sins of the world (Jno. 1:29). This Lamb will open the Book of the Seven Seals.

14. How many horns did this Lamb have (Rev. 5:6)?

This Lamb had Seven Horns. Horns mean power and seven horns represent universal or complete power, and it requires One with that much power to break the Seven Seals and give to the world the History of the Church before it comes to pass and thereby properly warn and prepare the saints for the suffering waiting for them.

15. How many eyes did this Lamb have (Rev. 5:6)?

This Lamb had Seven Eyes. Hear the prophet concerning these Seven Eyes: "For behold the Stone that I have laid before Joshua; upon One shall be Seven Eyes: behold, I will engrave the graving thereof, saith the Lord of Hosts, and I will remove the iniquity of that land in one day" (Zech. 3:9). The Seven Eyes of Christ denote complete and perfect vision, making our lives "naked and opened unto the eyes of Him with Whom we have to do" (Heb. 4:13). By these Seven eyes Jesus will discover sin in all parts of the earth and quickly destroy it, even in one day, in His own good time.

Daily Lesson No. 21

1. What are those Seven Horns and Seven Eyes (Rev. 5:6)?

They are the Seven Spirits of God sent forth into all earth. The Seven Spirits of God being the Seven Horns and the Seven Eyes of Christ, which represent His universal power and perfect vision, cover the earth with the vision and power of the Son of God. Some think that the Devil is in full charge and having everything his way, but it will be known some good day that Jesus Christ is the Governor of this world and the government is upon His shoulder (Isa. 9:6). Christ will be made manifest when it is pleasing to Him. Yes, Christ sees and knows all about us, and has power to save or destroy, and which He will do depends upon whether or not we receive and obey Him.

2. What did this Lamb first do (Rev. 5:7)?

"He came and took the Book out of the right hand of Him that sat upon the throne." This Lamb's being Christ and taking out of the hand of Him on the throne the Book of the Seven Seals, is proof that Christ is not on the Church-throne. God is on the throne and Christ walks among His people, among the Golden Candlesticks (Rev. 2:1). Christ is getting ready here to open the Book of the Seven Seals, one of the most interesting things to be brought to our attention in the sudy of the Book of Revelation.

3. When the Lamb had taken the Book, the four beasts and twenty-four elders did what (Rev. 5:8)?

They fell down before the Lamb. They so rejoiced that One worthy to open the Book of the Seven Seals had been found that they at once fell before Christ to praise and honor Him. If we had as much appreciation for that part of Revelation as they did, we would lose no time in studying it, in knowing and living it.

4. What did the four beasts and twenty-four elders have (Rev. 5:8)?

They had harps, each individual had a harp. This took place before the throne, and the throne is in heaven, the Church (Rev. 4:2; 11:15, 19; 12:1-11; 19:11-21), and every one had a harp, INSTRUMENTAL MUSIC IN THE CHURCH, if you please. There is no way under the stars to disprove this fact. If they have harps in heaven and heaven is the Church, as it is here in Revelation, then there is instrumental music in the New Testament Church. Some have been asking for New Testament proof of Instrumental music in the Church, and here it is so plain that it can not be disproved. If you believe the NEW TESTAMENT you have to accept instrumental music as being Scriptural.

5. What else did they have (Rev. 5:8)?

They had golden vials full of odors. We will learn in a few minutes what these odors are, and we want to emphasize the fact that the instrumental music and odors go together. If one should thrust out of the Church, as some think, then the other should be also.

6. The odors in the golden vials are what (Rev. 5:8)?

The odors in the golden vials are the prayers of saints. Saints prayed and the same saints had harps. Therefore, as stated before, if instrumental music has no part in the Church, is a sinful thing, then prayer is just as sinful and should never be allowed in the Church. People object to instrumental music in the Church, because they are ignorant of the Book of Revelation, the greatest Book in the Bible in so many ways. Yes, prayer and instrumental music must be put out of the Church as sister-evils, or the two must remain in the Church as joint-virtues aiding saints to live better lives and to reach eternal living with God.

7. What kind of a song did the beasts and elders sing (Rev. 5:9)?

They sang a new song. This song had never been sung before. It concerned the opening of the Seven Seals. They sang with their harps, God's way of being praised, and who would dare to change it? Instrumental music is from heaven, from God. and no devil has a right to use it. It is for the saints. Devils do not like it any way, they run from it. Read the following: "And it came to pass, when the evil spirit from God was upon Saul, that David took an harp (the same kind mentioned in Revelation—an 'harp'), and played with his hand: so Saul was refreshed (instrumental music is so refreshing), and was well (it has curative virtues), and the evil spirit departed from him" (I Sam. 16:23). There are three special things here to remember. First, that instrumental music is "refreshing." Second, that it does have curative powers, as many physicians claim now. Third, that devils simply can not stand it, they have to run away when good instrumental music, the kind that praises God, begins.

8. What did the beasts and elders say about the worthiness of Christ (Rev. 5:9)?

They said He is worthy to take the Book and to open the Seal thereof. They searched in three worlds without finding a man worthy to open the Book of the Seven Seals, but Christ was worthy. We

may find imperfections in any man, but the world has never been able to find any in Christ.

9. What was the first thing that made Christ worthy to open the Book (Rev. 5:9)?

He had been slain. In other words, He had died for humanity, had done that which no other had done. His death for us renders Him worthy to look after all of our interests. We thank God that we can commit to Him the keeping of our souls.

10. What was the second thing that made Christ worthy to open the Book (Rev. 5:9)?

He had redeemed people to God. He is the world's only Redeemer. God loved the world and gave His Son, and the Holy Spirit is working with the saints, doing every possible thing to keep them saved, but JESUS IS THE ONLY SAVIOUR THIS WORLD HAS. Again, this qualifies Him to look after our every interest. He was worthy to open the Book.

11. By what has Christ redeemed (Rev. 5:9)?

He has redeemed us by His blood. All of the blood offered upon Jewish altars in Old Testament times pictured the blood of Jesus Christ given for the redemption of man. The value of His blood is shown in the saying, "And without the shedding of blood is no remission" (Heb. 9:22).

12. Christ has redeemed from what sources (Rev. 5:9)?

He has redeemed out of every kindred, and tongue, and people and nation. Christ did not come to redeem only the Jews. He came to save from among all peoples, regardless of color, class and kind, everybody that will obediently accept Him.

13. What is the first thing Christ has made Christians unto God (Rev. 5:10)?

He has made them kings unto God. This is one of the highest honors that can be bestowed upon a human being. Christ is a King and makes kings of Christians, bringing them up to Himself by honor when they are so very unworthy. We can not be grateful enough to Him for such blessings.

14. What is the second thing Christ has made Christians unto God (Rev. 5:10)?

He has made them priests unto God. The priestly and kingly offices are the two greatest in all the world, and Christ feels that the best things on earth are not too good for His people. They do not merit such, but His marvelous grace bestows them any way.

15. Where will Christians reign for awhile (Rev. 5:10)?

They will reign on the earth. During the millennium Christ's followers will reign on the earth, even the martyrs coming back here to reign with living saints (Rev. 20:4).

Daily Lesson No. 22

1. What united Voice did John hear round about the throne (Rev. 5:11)?

John heard the United Voice of angels and of the beasts and elders. John did not hear "voices," but he heard the "Voice" of these angels, beasts, and elders, showing that perfect unity reigned there. It would be great today if all the members of the Church so agreed in everything that but one voice could be heard in matters of doctrine, worship, and business. That time will come, but it may be far away yet.

2. How many were represented in this united Voice (Rev. 5:11)?

"And the number of them was ten thousand times ten thousand, and thousands of thousands." No man can number this host. It is impossible to tell the number represented in "thousands of thousands." It is a great number and all are praising God with harps and song, as this thought has been continued from the eighth verse where the harps are mentioned. We would like to hear this numberless host sing with harps.

3. Was it a loud or a low united Voice (Rev. 5:12)?

It was a loud Voice. That many singing with harps, doing it in ONE VOICE, would certainly be heard a great distance. The deceased and living saints together with all the angels make a great choir and the praise sent up to God is truly wonderful. Why not praise Him thus? He has given His only Son to die for us, and should receive universal praise.

4. What was the first thing this united Voice said the Lamb is worthy to receive (Rev. 5:12)?

It said He is worthy to receive power. Christ has power in earth and heaven (Matt. 28:18). All earthly powers will have to give place to His (Rev. 11:15). Death will lose its power under the reign of Jesus Christ (I Cor. 15:54, 55). The Devil will not be able to stand before this all powerful One (Rom. 16:20).

5. What was the second thing the Lamb is worthy to receive (Rev. 5:12)?

He is worthy to receive riches. Read the following: "For ye know the grace of our Lord Jesus Christ, that, though He was rich, yet for your sakes He became poor, that ye through His poverty might be rich" (II Cor. 8:9). Read again: "And Jesus said unto Him, The foxes have holes, and the birds of the air have nests; but the Son of Man hath not where to lay His head" (Matt. 8:20). Jesus was once very rich and became very poor that we might be rich, and we do not wonder at this Voice of millions saying He is worthy to receive riches. May our worthwhile lives add a little to His riches.

6. What was the third thing He is worthy to receive (Rev. 5:12)?

He is worthy to receive wisdom. Paul said of Christ: "Wherein He hath abounded toward us in all wisdom and prudence" (Eph. 1:8). This shows Jesus has unlimited wisdom, and has given it without measure to His apostles, for the Scripture just quoted refers to them. Jesus is worthy to receive wisdom, because He passes it on to others and blesses the whole Church with it. He has a bountiful supply and "If any of You lack wisdom, let him ask of God, that giveth to all men liberally, and upbraideth not; and it shall be given him" (Jas. 1:5).

7. What was the fourth thing He is worthy to receive (Rev. 5:12)?

He is worthy to receive strength. We would not think that Jesus needs strength, but He did on earth, for angels ministered to Him after His great battles with the Devil (Matt. 4:1-11). An angel strengthened Him in Gethsemane (Luke 22:43). We see no reason why Divine energy may not be increased also. The loyalty of His people, the faithfulness of His saints, must be great strength to Jesus in ways unknown to us. Here we have revelation of things about Christ, about Deity, that ordinarily we do not get. We should greatly appreciate the Book of Revelation.

8. What was the fifth thing the Lamb is worthy to receive (Rev. 5:12)?

He is worthy to receive honor. We honor many unworthy men, and a few who are worthy, but we seldom think of honoring Christ, and when we do it is not the genuine kind, for Jesus said: "This people

draweth night unto Me with their mouth, and honoreth Me with their lips; but their heart is far from Me" (Matt. 15:8). Jesus gets "lip-service" or honor from flattering lips, but He receives very little honor that puts Him first in every thought, word, and deed, which is the genuine kind, the kind He wants and appreciates.

9. What was the sixth thing the Lamb is worthy to receive (Rev. 5:12)?

He is worthy to receive glory. God and Christ glorify each other (Jno. 17:1-5), but very few men glorify Them in living as Jesus would have them to live.

10. What was the seventh thing the Lamb is worthy to receive (Rev. 5:12)?

He is worthy to receive blessings. We think that only human beings should be blessed, but this Scripture teaches that Jesus, too, should be blessed, and we can do that by pleasing Him in righteous living.

11. What classes of creatures again join in praising God and the Lamb (Rev. 5:13)?

All the creatures in heaven, on earth, under the earth, and in the sea join in praising God and the Lamb. This certainly leaves no one out of the bad and the good. Those in heaven are the members of the Church, dead and alive; those on earth are those out of the Church; those under the earth are the bad people in the lower world; and those in the sea are extra bad people in this world, as waters are peoples (Rev. 17:15). The Bible teaches that the good and bad will confess Christ (Phil. 2:10,11), but we must remember that the good praise and confess Him to their justification, and the wicked to their condemnation.

12. What was the first thing they wanted God and the Lamb to have (Rev. 5:13)?

They wanted God and the Lamb to have blessing. This is one of the same things the united Voice wanted Christ to have, but here God is included. God and Christ are both blessed when their love for us is not in vain, when we daily do Their will. If we fail them by living wicked lives, they are not blessed.

13. What was the second thing they wanted God and the Lamb to have (Rev. 5:13)?

They wanted them to have honor. The united Voice that wanted Christ to have honor was made up of the good people and the angels, but here the bad and good alike desire them to have honor. It is such a pity that the bad do not obey God and Christ so that when they do want Them honored, they will be rewarded for it. There are many wicked people who desire to have Christ and God honored and would feel bad if they really felt They were being dishonored, but they never honor them by living Christian lives.

14. What was the third thing they wanted God and the Lamb to have (Rev. 5:13)?

They wanted Them to have glory. Yes, bad and good people alike, except a few infidels, would cover God and His Son in glory, if it might be done with their lips and without living Christian lives, but such is impossible.

15. What was the fourth thing they wanted God and the Lamb to have (Rev. 5:13)?

They wanted Them to have power. The good certainly do want Them to have power, power to rule and bless universally, but we would not generally think that the wicked would want Them to have it, but this

Scripture teaches that they do. Down deep in every heart is more or less reverence for God, and it is such a pity all do not obey Him and receive the reward of the righteous.

Daily Lesson No. 23

1. How long did they want God and the Lamb to have blessing, honor, glory and power (Rev. 5:13)?

   They wanted Them to have these things for ever and ever. Here are two forevers again, one including all time in this world and the other all the time in the next world, which leaves out nothing, showing that time is eternal. Christians are to live throughout these two forevers, enjoying all that eternal life means. We are most happy that God and the Lamb will have blessing, honor, glory and power throughout the everlasting years.

2. What did the four beasts say (Rev. 5:14)?

   They said "Amen." "Amen" is an important word. When it is used at the beginning of a sentence, it means what follows is said under an oath. When it is used at the end of a statement or statements, it means "So be it." "Amen" is a Greek word and is the same as the English word "Verily." Jesus is the only One that ever used the word "verily" in the Bible, and each time He used it what followed was said under an oath, as in John 3:3, 5; 6:53. In the Scripture under consideration here in Rev. 5:14 the four beasts were saying "So be it" to what had been said about God and the Lamb's having blessing, honor, glory, and power for ever and ever. In other words, they wanted it to be so.

3. What did the twenty-four elders do (Rev. 5:14)?

   "And the four and twenty elders fell down and worshipped Him that liveth for ever and ever." These apostles of two worlds were so moved, so inspired, when they heard the many wonderful things said about God and the Lamb that they just had to fall down, perhaps on their faces, and worship Them, which was great devotion and wonderful appreciation for what Heaven is doing for this world.

4. What kind of a noise did John hear when the Lamb opened the first Seal (Rev. 6:1)?

   John heard, "as it were the noise of thunder." Such a voice was capable of being distinctly heard at a great distance, and the message to be delivered is so great that it is necessary for it to be heard around the world.

5. Who was talking or who had this thunder-like voice (Rev. 6:1)?

   One of the four beasts was talking with this thundering voice. This beast represents God's people all over Asia and her adjacent territory. Wicked people are not represented by either of these four beasts, but they are represented by the "beast out of the sea" and the "beast out of the earth."

6. What did this beast say (Rev. 6:1)?

   He said: "Come and see." This beast appeared in advance of what was to take place that he might with his thundering voice get the attention of the whole world and have them ready to see the mighty transactions under the opening of the first Seal, for these things concern all the nations of the earth.

7. What kind of a horse did John see when the first Seal was opened (Rev. 6:2)?

   John saw a white horse. This white horse can not represent the

bad things of this world any more than night can represent day, but he does represent righteousness and Christianity brought into this world by Jesus Christ. Asia, the first beast, was saying, "Come and see my contribution to this world." Yes, Asia had given Christ and Christianity to this world and was inviting the nations to come and see and enjoy her gift. We will say more about this later.

8. What did the Rider of the white horse have (Rev. 6:2)?

The Rider of the white horse had a bow. This is a war-instrument and represents the Bible used against the enemies of Christ, for Christ does not fight with bow and arrow, nor with swords of steel, but with the Two-edged Sword from His mouth, and this Sword is the Bible (Heb. 4:12). The Bow and the Two-edged Sword represent the same thing —the Bible. With this Bible-Bow, Jesus was prepared for the war that will be described in a few minutes.

9. What was given to the Rider of the white horse (Rev. 6:2)?

"A crown was given to Him." The Rider of the white horse is Jesus Christ. Christ is a King, a crowned King. Later we shall find Him with many crowns. He is the only One in all the world, except God and the Holy Spirit, worthy to be crowned. Christ has promised crowns to all of His saints, showing they are to reign with Him in the home eternal.

10. What did the Rider of the white horse do (Rev. 6:2)?

"He went forth conquering, and to conquer." Other generals fight with destructive war-implements, and subdue nations by force, but Christ as gentle as a mother takes His Bible-Bow or the Two-edged Sword, goes out through His servants and teaches sinners the sinfulness of sin and how to live righteously, persuades and loves them into right doing, into His great Church-Kingdom. He is not only conquering, but will CONQUER, showing that He will overcome every foe.

11. When the Lamb opened the second Seal, John heard the second beast say what (Rev. 6:3)?

John heard the second beast say: "Come and see." This beast, as did the first one, announced the coming of a great event, one that would concern all nations, the opening of the second Seal, and he was getting the whole world ready to see what was to take place. We are studying in the openings of these Seals the greatest events in human history, and we should miss nothing that is revealed each time. "Come and see," or be ready and fail not to see when these things are thrown upon the screen.

12. What kind of a horse went out this time (Rev. 6:4)?

"And there went out another horse that was red.' ' This red horse stands for warring Europe. When the white horse and his Rider appeared, one of the four beasts, Asia, said, "Come and see what I have given to humanity." She had given Christ, the Church, and Christianity with all their fruition, but when the second Seal was opened warring Europe appeared, saying, "Come and see what I have given to the world." She has given to the Church and Christ all the opposition that is possible. The red horse denotes this. There never has been a war started that was directly against the Church, Christ, and Christianity, that was not started in Europe. Europe is the red horse that has opposed true Christianity all of these years. Catholic Rome rides the red horse.

13. The rider of the red horse had power to do what (Rev. 6:4)?

"Power was given to him that sat thereon to take peace from the earth." This corresponds with what was said a few minutes ago,

that Europe has been such an enemy to the Church that she has broken the peace of the earth, and has almost constantly maintained war against Christians in one way or another, but more during the "Dark Ages" than at other times.

14. What other power did the rider of the red horse have (Rev. 6:4)?

He had power to get people to kill each other. The Papal power of Europe has always been able to get people into wars and to kill each other in great numbers, and so continues. In a few more years her secret power over the nations will be disclosed to the amazement of the whole world. She is such an enemy to true Christianity.

15. What was given to the rider of the red horse (Rev. 6:4)?

"And there was given unto him a great sword." This denotes war. It is a literal sword, and the rider and his every cohort had one. They opposed Christ and desired to wipe from the earth every vestige of Christianity.

Daily Lesson No. 24

1. What did the third beast say at the opening of the third Seal (Rev. 6:5)?

He said: "Come and see." He announced before hand the coming of a great event, and wanted the whole world ready to see it. People have to be prepared for great events or they do not fully appreciate them.

2. What kind of a horse did John see this time (Rev. 6:5)?

He saw a black horse. The horse is as black as the African beast that called John's attention to him. He represents the blackness or darkness of the "Dark Ages." We saw a white horse appear at the opening of the first Seal representing Christ, the Church, and Christianity, but at the opening of the second Seal we saw a red horse appear representing Catholic Europe, the greatest enemy Christ ever had, and making war with Christians, and now we have thrown on the screen the results of the conflicts between Catholic Rome and true Christianity, the results being the "Dark Ages" of twelve hundred and sixty years. During that time people were not allowed to read the Bible, were kept ignorant of God's Word, being a priest-ridden people most unfortunate, and the ignorance and superstition which obtained are well indicated by the black horse, being as black as the black skins of Africa. Catholic Rome rides the black horse.

3. What did the rider of the black horse have in his hand (Rev. 6:5)?

He had a pair of balances in his hand. Balances, Scripturally speaking, are used to determine good and evil, as in the following: "Let me be weighed in an even balance, that God may know mine integrity" (Job 31:6). "Surely men of low degree are vanity, and men of high degree are a lie: to be laid in the balance, they are altogether lighter than vanity" (Psa. 62:9). They denote Papal control, none without the "Mark of the beast" being allowed to buy or sell (Rev. 13:16, 17). Also they represent the Catholic Church sitting in judgment over the saints during the "Dark Ages" and selecting thousands and millions for martyrdom. Very soon we shall be introduced to a great number of saints thus killed. Jesus said: "Judge not, that ye be not judged. For with what judgment ye judge, ye shall be judged: and with what measure ye mete, it shall be measured to you again" (Matt. 7:1, 2). The Catholic Church has judged and condemned many saints to death and here is how she will be judged: "Reward her as she rewarded you, and double unto her double

according to her works: in the cup which she hath filled fill to her double" (Rev. 18:6).

4. What was the first thing said by a Voice in the midst of the four beasts (Rev. 6:6).

The Voice first said, "A measure of wheat for a penny." This is in keeping with what we learned a few minutes ago, that no one without the "Mark of the beast" was allowed to buy or sell. The rider of this black horse is Papal Rome and she is setting the price on every commodity, keeping a close watch over all the business of the world, but more than this, she is putting a price on human souls, for she did make merchandise of and sell the souls of men (Rev. 18:12, 13). The Catholic Church being poverty stricken during the Middle Ages, sent men all over the country and sold indulgences, a right to sin. Those who could pay but a little received a license to sin a little while without reprimand or punishment. Those who could pay much received license to sin the remainder of their lives with a guarantee that the pope would forgive all of their sins and heaven was sure to be their eternal home. In this way a price was put upon the "wheat," the very best people in the Catholic Church, and the soul called wheat in Matt. 13:24-30 and worth more than all the world (Matt. 16:26) was sold for a "penny," seventeen cents in Roman money, later fifteen cents.

5. What was the second thing this Voice said (Rev. 6:6)?

The Voice said, "And three measures of barley for a penny." This agrees with what we just studied about the wheat, first showing the oversight the Catholic Church kept and keeps over the business affairs of the world, and also refers to the indulgences sold by the Catholic Church to enrich herself. As stated before, the "wheat" represents the best people in the Catholic Church, as they called them best, being the people of means and able to pay more for the license to sin, the price for the "wheat-souls," the upper class financially, being a penny for each measure of wheat, for each person, but the barley represents the poorer class, the common people, and they purchased indulgences at a cheaper rate than did those of means, there being "three measures of barley for a penny." In other words, it was the purpose of the Catholic Church to extort every possible penny, and those with means were charged a higher price than the poorer people were for license to sin.

6. What was the third thing this Voice said (Rev. 6:6)?

The third Voice said, "And see thou hurt not the oil and the wine." We will let the Bible tell us what oil represents. Read about it: "Thou lovest righteousness, and hatest wickedness: therefore God, Thy God, hath anointed Thee with the oil of gladness above Thy fellows" (Psa. 45:7; Heb. 1:9). Isaiah will tell us also in the following what oil represents in the Bible: "To appoint unto them that mourn in Zion, to give unto them beauty for ashes, the oil of joy for mourning" (Isa. 61:3). We have learned that oil represents joy and gladness, and the following reference tells us what wine does: "And wine that maketh glad the heart of man" (Psa. 104:15). It stands for hospitality and festivity (Jno. 2:3-10). It was a part of the morning and evening offering made daily under the Jewish law (Ex. 29:38-40), showing that it stands for gifts, offerings, hospitality.

The Catholic Church in selling indulgences instructed her salesmen to be extra nice to those who were hospitable and gladly bought the license to sin. They were not to be hurt in any way, but others who hesitated or

refused were threatened and some punished. Yes, the "oil and wine class," those who joyfully purchased the indulgences, being wholehearted for the Catholic Church, were not to be hurt.

Wine is also used in the Bible for medicine (I Tim. 5:23), and Catholic Rome was financially sick, very sick, nigh unto death, and the "oil and wine class" with great liberality was just the medicine to cure her every ill financially.

Wine in the Bible also represents unrighteousness (Prov. 20:1; 23:31, 32; Isa. 5:11-14), and the "oil and wine class" here used as cohorts of the Catholic Church to save her financial life and thus aid and abet in the wickedness she perpetrated is all unrighteousness. Therefore, wine in all its uses is most fitting in this case, and the oil is in one case, representing, as mentioned, those who gladly bought indulgences for their personal good, as they thought, and especially to enrich the Papal Church.

7. What did the fourth beast say when the fourth Seal was opened (Rev. 6:7)?

He said, "Come and see." This is the last time that any beast said "Come and see" when a Seal was opened, and what was seen at the opening of this fourth Seal was enough to make anyone's blood boil. We shall soon study it in detail.

8. What kind of a horse did John see this time (Rev. 6:8)?

John saw a pale horse. This horse could not represent health nor happiness. Any one would realize from the moment he appears that he represents death. The white horse on which Christ rode represents Christianity, the red horse represents Catholic Europe warring against the Saints, the black horse denotes the ignorance and blackness as the first results from the conflicts between the white and red horses, and this pale horse represents the final results, which is death.

9. What was the name of the rider of this pale horse (Rev. 6:8)?

His name was "death." Catholic Rome rides the pale horse as well as the red and black horses, and is so destructive that she is called death. According to History, she martyred over seventy millions of Christians during the "Dark Ages," making such a rider nothing less than death.

10. What followed the pale horse and his rider (Rev. 6:8)?

"Hell followed with him." If there is any worse hell than the sufferings endured by the saints at the hands of Catholic Rome, it can not be conceived by the human mind. The "BIG THREE," the pale horse, his rider, and hell, have wrought more destruction in this world than language can ever express, far more than will be known till disclosed in the great judgment day when they will be rewarded double for their sins.

11. The "BIG THREE" had power over what (Rev. 6:8)?

"And power was given them over one-fourth part of the earth." They were to kill one-fourth of all the people in the world, and when we consider that in the "Middle Ages" so many died from the black plague and other plagues and from wars without number, we have to conclude that killing over seventy millions of saints, as History records, was killing at least one-fourth of the world's population at that time, which shows the Author of the Book of Revelation was not guessing, that the Book is inspired. The reason people doubt the Inspiration of the Bible is, they are ignorant of its teachings. Every time a mortal lifts his voice against the Scriptures he is advertising, displaying, his ignorance, and would not

do it for any thing, if he knew what he is talking about, for most people like to appear wise.

12. What was the first thing with which they killed (Rev. 6:8)?

They killed with the sword. Jesus said, "All that take the sword shall perish with the sword" (Matt. 26:52). The sword was the leading instrument in the hands of the Catholic Church to get rid of Christians differing from them in belief. The sword has no holy history. It was never used to make saints, for they are not born that way. The sword has ever been the means in the hands of wrath, hands without mercy, without love. All institutions built up by the sword will perish, and the Catholic Church is the leading one among them.

13. What was the second thing with which they killed (Rev. 6:8)?

They killed with hunger. There are many ways by which to suffer in this world, but there are few ways worse than starvation. It takes so long to starve and there is not a faculty of body, soul, and spirit that does not suffer. The Catholic Church was never able to find punishment severe enough to suit her. Burning one alive was not nearly bad enough. We wonder what the judgment will reveal along this line. It is a great thing to be Christian enough not to harm others in thought, word, or deed.

14. What was the third thing with which they killed (Rev. 6:8)?

They killed with death. This is a strange statement, "They killed with death." You see that they took death and produced death with it, just as any one would take a sword and produce death. In this case death becomes a means to an end. Many times the punishment, here called death, was far worse than the extinguishing of life, called death here as a result. We will tell you how they killed some of the Christians and let you see whether or not the killing was death itself. Sometimes they would cut off each hand, then another piece of each arm, repeating it till the whole of both arms had been cut off a little piece at a time, then treat both feet and legs the same way, after which one eye was bored out, then the other eye, then a hook was placed in the tongue and it was pulled out by the roots, after which life was ended by piercing the body with a red hot iron. We think that such torturing of the body is death of the worst kind while going on, even worse than the ending of physical life. Some living deaths are far worse than what is generally called death. For both of these deaths the Catholic Church will have to answer in the judgment day.

15. Who co-operated with them in the killing of the saints (Rev. 6:8)?

"The beasts of the earth" co-operated with them in killing saints. These beasts of the earth are political powers of minor importance, and must not be confused with the "Beast from the sea," and the "Beast out of the earth." The "Beast from the sea" is Political Rome, and the "Beast out of the earth" is Papal Rome, the Catholic Church, and these are the two beasts killing with sword, hunger, and death, but they were also aided by the "beasts of the earth," subordinate kingdoms and powers under the controlling influence of the two big beasts described in the foregoing. All of the wicked part of the world has been against Christians and the true Church, and nothing has been left undone that would render life unbearable. Christianity is a blood-way home. It began with the sufferings of Jesus Christ of Nazareth and the way has been lengthened in the blood of the martyrs and so will continue till we reach that Country where flesh and blood can not enter (I Cor. 15:50). Those entering the

"House not made with hands, eternal in the heavens" (II Cor. 5:1) will do it after having come out of great tribulation and washed their robes in the blood of the Lamb (Acts 14:22; Rev. 7:14). Amen.

BRIEF SUMMARY OF THE MONTH'S LESSON
(Leading Things in Each Chapter)

First Chapter

(1) The name of the Book given.
(2) The Book SIGNIFIED to John.
(3) John bore record of all he saw.
(4) All blessed for reading, hearing read, and keeping the sayings in this Book.
(5) Christ introduced .
(6) Our relationship to Christ.
(7) The seventh coming of Christ.
(8) John a slave on the Isle of Patmos.
(9) John in the spirit of the Lord's day.
(10) Messages sent to the Seven Churches of Asia.
(11) Jesus wearing His long suit with a girdle of gold and walking among Seven Golden Candlsticks.
(12) A grafic description of Christ.
(13) Christ with seven stars in His hand.
(14) A Two-edged Sword went out of Christ's mouth.

Second Chapter

(1) The Ephesian epoch of Church History.
(2) The Nicolaitanes teaching counterfeits.
(3) The Smyrna epoch of Church History.
(4) The rise of the Synagogue of Satan, a counterfeit church.
(5) The ten-day-ten-year-period of tribulation.
(6) The Pergamos epoch of Church History.
(7) Satan moved into the Church.
(8) Antipas martyred.
(9) The counterfeit doctrine of Balaam taught, a counterfeit church.
(10) The counterfeit church of the Nicolaitanes growing.
(11) The Thyatira epoch of Church History.
(12) The Jezebel-Balaam church, a counterfeit, growing.
(13) The Jezebel-Balaam Church, Catholic Rome, had children—counterfeit churches.
(14) The children or counterfeit churches of the Jezebel-Balaam Church to be killed.
(15) The Jezebel-Balaam Church took in all the depths of Satan.
(16) God's people will rule the world.

Third Chapter

(1) The Sardis epoch of Church History.
(2) The Sardis Church was dead Spiritually.
(3) The Philadelphian epoch of Church History.
(4) An open door set before this Church.
(5) The Philadelphian Church had only a little strength, made up of a few people.
(6) The counterfeit church called "The Synagogue of Satan" yet opposing the true Church.

(7) The Philadelphia Church keeping God's Word.
(8) The Laodicean epoch of Church History.
(9) Riches ruined the Laodicean Church.
(10) Christ on the outside of this Church.

Fourth Chapter

(1) Heaven in Revelation proven to be the Church.
(2) John in the spirit could see both sides of the river of death.
(3) John saw heaven opened.
(4) John saw the Stone-King on the throne in this Church-heaven.
(5) A whole rainbow around the Church-throne.
(6) Twenty-four elders on seats around the Church-throne.
(7) Lightnings, thunderings, and voices proceeding from the Church-throne.
(8) The Seven Spirits as Lamps of fire burned before the Church-throne.
(9) A sea of glass before the Church-throne.
(10) Four beasts full of eyes round about the Church-throne.
(11) The first beast like a lion.
(12) The second beast like a calf.
(13) The third beast with a face like a man.
(14) The fourth beast like a flying eagle.
(15) These six-winged beasts full of eyes praising God.
(16) The twenty-four elders casting their crowns before the throne in worship.

Fifth Chapter

(1) God had in His hand the Book of the Seven Seals.
(2) No man in three worlds could open the Book of the Seven Seals.
(3) John wept when no man could be found able to open the Book.
(4) John was comforted when he learned that Christ would open the Book.
(5) John saw Christ as a Lamb slain, having seven horns and seven eyes.
(6) Christ took the Book of the Seven Seals.
(7) The beasts and elders praised Christ with instrumental music and prayers.
(8) A numberless host around the Church-throne praising Christ.
(9) The creatures of three worlds praising Christ.

Sixth Chapter

(First Eight Verses)

(1) The first Seal opened.
(2) A white horse appeared.
(3) The Rider of the white horse conquering and to conquer.
(4) The second Seal opened.
(5) A red horse appeared.
(6) His rider had power to take peace from the earth.
(7) A great sword given to him.
(8) The third Seal opened.
(9) A black horse appeared.
(10) His rider had a pair of balances.
(11) A measure of wheat sold for a penny.
(12) Three measures of barley sold for a penny.
(13) The oil and the wine not to be hurt.

(14) The fourth Seal opened.
(15) A pale horse appeared.
(16) His rider was death.
(17) Hell followed the pale horse and his rider.
(18) They had power to kill one-fourth of all people.
(19) They killed with the sword.
(20) They killed with hunger.
(21) They killed with death.
(22) They killed with the beasts of the earth.

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